THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 176

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Naval Demands Startle

Germany Limits Pay to Income

Latin America Likes 'Neighbor'

Prince of Wales Gets a Book

Moscow Moves Ukraine Capital

Union Penalizes Famous Bands

WASHINGTON feels that hope of holding down the world's great navies suffers a heavy blow from the British proposal to jump from 50 to 70 cruisers. The British Admiralty's demand, made so early in the negotiations ahead of next year's naval conference, is startling to those who have worked to keep naval limits at present levels or to have them reduced. The Washington Administration studies the reply it must make on this suggested 33 1-3 per cent increase. In spite of its building program under the present treaty, the Administration, as is known, has been willing to cut down. If increases must be considered, the United States is likely to insist on its right to put the additional tonnage into big 10,000-ton eight-inch gun cruisers such as the British oppose. Reduction of land armaments failed at Geneva, reduction of sea armaments is not prospering at London—What is it that so feeds the nations' secret fears?

* * *

If Germany's commercial and financial difficulties grow more acute. Berlin announces a rationing system for foreign exchange which limits daily foreign payments to daily foreign income, to prevent further depletion of the gold reserve. This severe measure anticipates the carrying out by Britain and France of their threats to seize payments due Germany on imports to offset payments suspended by Germany in the announced transfer moratorium. The situation appears to nullify Germany's normal commercial intercourse with the outside world. Berlin makes a bitter charge of inconsistency against Britain—It says Britain refuses to accept in its own case the arguments it used for not paying the United States.

* * *

If Latin America appreciates the new "good neighbor" attitude of the United States far better than the old attitude of "big brother." This is the message Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, brings to the Institute of International Relations at Duke University. Confidence grows now, says the Ambassador, where before there was suspicion. Dr. J. Fred Rippey, historian, cites the repeal of the Platt Amendment, ending the United States' authority in Cuba, as of far-reaching effect—Dropping the suggestion of dependence makes two continents friends.

* * *

If The British Empire's far-flung parts send congratulations to the Prince of Wales on his birthday. A gift from the United States is a lavishly executed copy of the recent book, "Life Begins at Forty." But of course, life, full, vigorous and practical, began for the heir to the British Throne long before his current anniversary. He is known in international trade circles as Britain's greatest salesman, in international feminine circles as the world's most sought bachelor. He has won fairly a high universal esteem—If he were not a manly prince he would still be a princely man.

* * *

If Boston and the nation hear Edward Filene, merchant, in a broadcast declaration that business men regard NRA, in spite of their grumbling, as indispensable. Business could abandon the New Deal and "go back to more years of poverty and general helplessness, but it cannot go back to times when the old deal would work." The need is better balance in production and distribution. If bare necessities are produced and distributed people can live, but not as Americans are determined to live. They must buy radios and automobiles—America must produce and distribute in abundance.

* * *

If Moscow symbolizes its victory over the Nationalist elements in the Ukraine by officially transferring its capital from Kharkov to Kiev. In addition to complete reorganization of the Ukrainian Government, Moscow expels from fellowship 27,000 members of the Communist Party, including leading officials and educators. The Moscow Izvestia, official organ, declares that in spite of the opposition the Ukraine is becoming thoroughly Communized. The Ukraine holds the great grain farms—Moscow must keep the bread basket producing and in perfect control.

* * *

If The American Federation of Musicians, meeting at Cleveland, makes a thrust at traveling bands. Famous musical organizations which go from city to city, if in the union, must charge 10 per cent more than local rates, the surcharge to be collected by the local union and distributed three ways. This is regarded as protection to local musicians, but like many another measure planned for the good of the worker it disregards the quality of the work. Public taste is allowed no rights in the premises—Should people be penalized for patronizing bands that have won their fame by their merit?

Separatism In Ukraina Suppressed

Capital's Transfer From Kharkov to Kiev Is Symbol of Victory

Vital to U. S. S. R.

Izvestia Declares State Is Now Thoroughly 'Communized'

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 23—"Symbol of victory over the nationalist elements in the Ukraine" is Izvestia's, the Government organ's description of tomorrow's official transfer of the Ukrainian capital from Kharkov to Kiev.

Last year's activities in these elements resulted in drastic reorganization of the Ukrainian Government and party personnel, and in the expulsion of 27,000 members of the Ukrainian Communist Party including many leading officials and educators.

Newspapers suggest that Ukrainian Separatist movements are now thoroughly suppressed and the change of capital comes at a time when the Ukraine's military and political organization has tremendously improved. Despite activities of the Nationalists and Interventionists, declares Izvestia, the Ukrainie has become "communized" and last year's victory over Nationalists and Kulaks, who resisted agricultural collectivization, may be regarded as final.

That unfavorable weather conditions considerably reduced this year's Ukrainian crops in comparison with 1933 was admitted by Mr. Sv Kossior, secretary of the Ukrainian Party committee. He added however, that tremendous losses were caused last autumn by inefficient methods of harvesting and predicted that drastic political agricultural reorganization may reduce the harvesting losses to such an extent that autumn crops may equal last year's, especially since the spring crops are substantially better than the previous year's.

Ukrainia's crops are extremely important to the U. S. S. R. and political organizers are exerting utmost efforts to overcome adverse effects of the drought early this spring.

Germans Impose Drastic Control On Foreign Currency

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 23—The most drastic limitation upon foreign exchange since Germany first undertook the limitation of currency movement in order to protect the mark has been imposed, effective Monday.

Under the new restriction the sale of foreign bills will be limited to the amount of foreign currency introduced into the country on the same day. In this manner the Reich hopes to protect its diminishing gold reserves.

Raw materials and foodstuffs will have first claim upon the slender stocks of foreign exchange which will be allowed to pass out of the country in payment for exports. Payments abroad, through the post office, will no longer be allowed.

Meanwhile, Britain's note upon the German transfer moratorium is interpreted here either as a failure on England's part to appreciate the German foreign exchange difficulties, or a desire to make political capital out of the whole affair.

Knoxville Gets Cheaper Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 23—The battle between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Public Service Company over the latter's distribution system continues a draw.

The TVA, wishing to acquire the facilities so Knoxville can make use of federal power generated at Norris Dam, offered $6,500,000, and gave the company until June 20 to accept. The offer has not been extended, but efforts to reach an agreement have been continued.

Knoxville, in an election, voted two to one to construct a municipal system to distribute the TVA power. If TVA does not purchase the existing private system and sell it to the city, there is seen the possibility of Electric Bond and Share Company cutting rates to a level with or even lower than the TVA rates. The private company reduced rates recently.

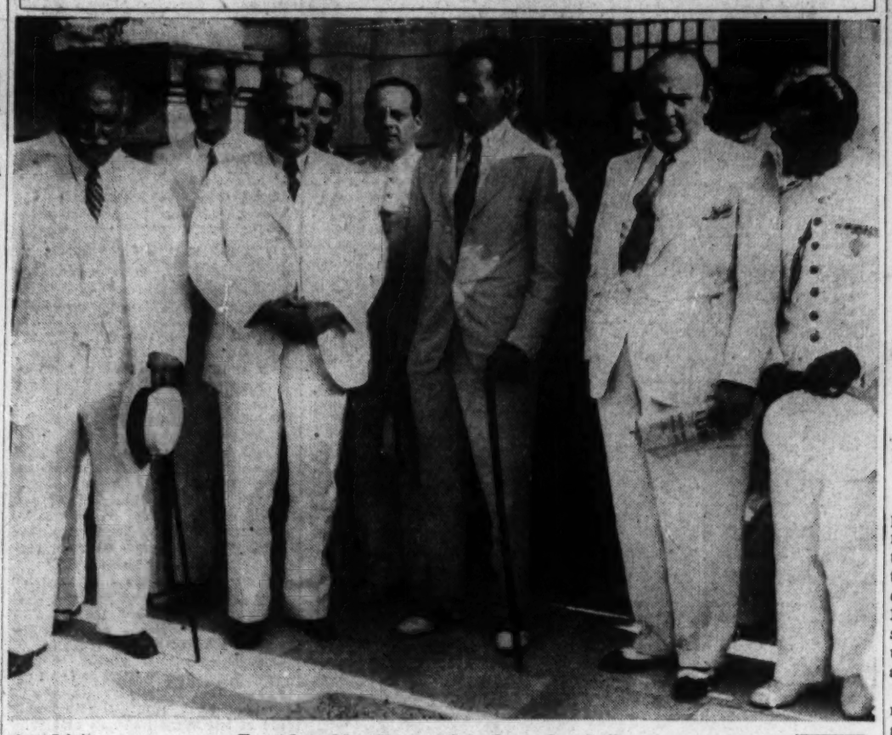
Goering Nips Mutiny Among Police Guards

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—About 150 members of Gen. Hermann Goering's special police guards have been confined to concentration camps because of insubordination.

These special guards, recruited from the ranks of the Storm Troops, had been doing guard duty before Governor Goering's official residence. Among their duties was a daily drill.

It was reported that they had refused to drill and that General Goering nipped an incipient mutiny in the bud.

Face New Crisis in Cuba



Acme P & A — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Mendieta and Ambassador Caffery

Cuban Executive, Left Center in White, Surrounded by Members of His Cabinet. American Envoy, Right Center, With Cane.

ABC Withdrawal Splits Government; Cabinet in Balance

President Mendieta of Cuba Refuses Resignations of Cabinet Officers

HAVANA, June 23 (AP)—The supreme council of the politically strong ABC Society officially announced today it would withdraw its support from the Mendieta Government.

The reason for the step, hanging fire for days, was given as "the lack of firmness displayed by the Government in dealing with terrorists, especially with men responsible for the assault on the ABC parade June 17.

A dozen society members, including women, were killed and scores were injured by machine-gun fire from ambush on the parade.

The ABC manifesto said the society would continue to work for the good of Cuba against terrorism and other forms of "gangsterism" which "are directly traceable to the influence of Moscow imperialists' gold."

A conciliation committee, meanwhile, attempted to solve a Cabinet crisis created by the ABC's stand.

Resignations of Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Secretary of the Treasury, and Señor Jorge Manach, Secretary of Education, who are ABC members, have not been accepted by President Mendieta. Six hundred employees of the Treasury Department have resigned also.

Señor Carlos Saladrigas, Secretary of Justice, it was learned, has decided to remain in the Cabinet tentatively.

Drift Toward Conservatism Seen in ABC's Withdrawal

HAVANA, Cuba, June 23 (By U. P.)—Former Ambassador Sumner Welles, a close friend of the Treasury head, telephoned Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz yesterday, urging him not to break up the concentration Government, the United Press learned.

Withdrawal of the ABC would leave the Nationalists and Menocalists, swinging the government automatically to the right, since only old-line groups would remain. Observers insist the ABC defection would not be followed by the Menocalists, nor that President Mendieta would be likely to resign.

Commander Angel Gonzales, former chief of marines, succeeded Salvador Menendez Villoch as navy chief of staff today. No reasons were given, but it was recalled that the navy includes strong support of former President Grau San Martin, whose followers some blame for the reign of terror.

A bomb yesterday, hurled from a speeding motorcar, slightly damaged headquarters of the "Afirmation Nacional," an antiterrorist organization.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, June 23, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Incorruptible
[With French Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Weather 11
Events Tonight 11
Radio Time-Table 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

If you have a sunless room that needs a feeling of sunshine, try some colored glass curtains, as suggested on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, to make the room actually smile.

Can the inventor who withholds his invention from the public, and uses it solely for himself, be given a patent? The answer to this question and other useful information is contained in "The Inventor and His Patent," another article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, more Bible Facts, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Tunnel Toll Schedule Passed

* * *

Aren't Bribe Takers Guilty?

* * *

CWA Paints Numbers on Curbs

Morgan Ryan Suggests Periscopes for Cars With Dirty and Ancient Windshields—Menace to Traffic; Gas May Cost $1 a Gallon

The Boston Day

It won't pay to get stalled—for any cause—in the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. But if one must get stalled it will be better to have engine or tire trouble than to run out of gas.

The city will charge $1 a gallon for gasoline supplied to motorists bottled up in the tunnel with empty tanks. The city thinks running out of gasoline is a sign of negligence.

If gasoline won't get the car started again, however, the city will send in a nice new $6000 tractor to give it a tow. And the cost for this service will be but 50 cents.

Whether one breaks down or runs out of gas, or not, use of the tunnel will have to figure in the family budget. The State Utilities Commission today approved without exception the following toll schedule:

Passenger car, 25 cents.
Trucks not in excess of 2 tons, 25 cents.
Trucks over 2 tons to 5 tons, 35 cents.
Trucks over 5 tons to 10 tons, 50 cents.
Trucks over 10 tons to 15 tons, $1.
Trucks over 15-ton capacity, $1.50.
Bus with or without passengers, 65 cents.
Motorcycles, 15 cents.

Justice

Done to Injustice

The Commonwealth marks up its first victory in the fight against "injustice to justice." Thursday John G. Donnelly was convicted in the Suffolk County Court of bribing two jurors. Yesterday he was sentenced to two terms of from four to five years each. Today he settled down for his long visit at the Charlestown Prison.

Meanwhile the jurors who were bribed, and who told another jury all about it at Donnelly's trial, are free. . . . Why?—Why aren't those who receive the bribes as guilty as those who give?

Well, jury-fixing convictions are hard to get. In fact, it is said they are impossible unless the one on the receiving end of the fixing process is willing to tell about it. And he won't tell about it unless he's granted immunity.

It's a sort of a trade by which authorities expect to punish at least the worst offender, the instigator of the unlawful act. The arrangement doesn't condone or excuse the one who yields to temptation. It merely sees justice go as far as it can under the circumstances.

The special commission of the Supreme Court appointed to delve into the jury-fixing problem feels well launched into a fruitful campaign.

Jobs

And an Aid to the Eye

Who hasn't tried vainly to distinguish house numbers from a moving car in the street? If the number is there at all, it's usually too small to be seen, or is hidden from view by a post, a corner of the house, the branches of a tree.

Solution of this problem may not have been instigated by a desire to help the number-hunter. The idea more likely came as a means of finding a job. Anyway, it has done both.

Mr. Peter E. Walsh Jr., of West Roxbury, and Mr. C. S. McNulty of Schenectady, N. Y., got permission from the Public Works Department the other day to paint house numbers on the curbstones in front of houses. They will put 40 men taken from Boston's welfare lists to work with paint and brush and number stencils at once. For two or three months these men in crews will canvass the city.

They paint the number on the curb first, Mr. Walsh explains, then go into the house and ask for contributions. Donations range from 25 cents to $1.

The work is done without cost to the city.

Miscellaneous

Matured Opinion

At least 25 graduates of the Boston University Law School think the Roosevelt Administration is neither too liberal nor too conservative. In fact they think Franklin D. Roosevelt is the greatest President the United States ever has had.

In answer to questions propounded at their five-year reunion last night these 25 lawyers also said they thought:

The NRA should be made a permanent institution;
War is inevitable;
The war debts should not be canceled;
Max D. Steuer is the country's ablest lawyer.

* * *

Confidence

A selected group of 35 of this year's graduates from western Massachusetts colleges "have no illusions about meteoric success," but they confidently hope to be earning an average of $72 a week within five years.

Educators selected "intelligent" seniors from the current crop. The

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

British Upset Plan for Limit On Big Navies

Shall Washington Follow or Obey Opinion for Level of Treaties?

Differ on Cruisers

British Admiralty Proposes Increase of One-Third to Cover World Trade

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Prospects of holding the world's great navies to the levels prescribed by the Washington and London treaties have been knocked into a cocked hat, temporarily at least, by British proposals for a much larger strength cabled yesterday and now under intensive study at the State and Navy Departments.

The Admiralty has reverted almost entirely to the 1927 naval program which caused such trouble at the Geneva naval conference of that year, when coupled with an equally nationalistic American program. During the years between, powerful popular sentiment for peace, obeyed by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and former President Hoover, brought about the drastic London limitations.

But since 1930, when that brake was put on naval expansion, the forces of nationalism have been at work again in most countries.

As a result, the British Admiralty, whose position is strong in the Conservative Cabinet, were able to present their full demands thus startlingly early in the current discussions of next year's prospective conference.

American Answer Sought

That the British demands revert to the 70-cruiser program of 1927 has not surprised international observers, who thought this to be a foregone conclusion because of the Right Wing orientation of the present London Government. But that the demands came right at the outset of the Davis-MacDonald talks and that an answer from Washington is requested immediately, proved a complete surprise.

The Administration now has to decide between these immediate alternatives:

Shall the United States work for a continuance both of the present naval ratios and of the present levels at which the levels are fixed—namely a 50-cruiser strength in the most controversial category?

Or shall the United States accept the 33 1-3 per cent increase now asked by Britain, and still stick to the same relative strengths on the higher level?

In the latter case, the Navy Department is likely to insist on the right to put its additional tonnage into big 10,000-ton eight-inch gun cruisers. That runs head first into the old British preference for smaller vessels. The old story of the 1927 Shearer conference thus threatens to reopen.

Washington "on Fence"

But the cards are on the table very early in the game. Public opinion is informed. Washington sits on the fence. There is evidence that despite the present building program, which sticks within treaty limits, the Administration would commit itself and work for holding navies down to present levels. Indeed President Roosevelt the other day offered to cut below these levels if other powers would agree.

The decision therefore lies with British opinion. Washington is reluctant to favor an expansion and American opinion particularly in the Mid-West seems to be even more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Churches Urge Film Boycott To Bring Wholesome Shows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—The organized drive by organized religious bodies against objectionable motion pictures was indorsed yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches. The sentiment of the meeting favored recommending that members of Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada coöperate with the Legion of Decency, a Roman Catholic organization pledged to stay away from theaters that show films regarded by it as objectionable.

Cognizance of country-wide threats of boycotts against vicious films has been taken by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., in a revision of its methods of self-regulation, according to Mr. Will H. Hays, motion picture Tsar. The appeal board that has been operating in Hollywood, with power to overrule the industry's production code administration's recommendations, has been abolished.

Final responsibility for passing upon the character of films made now rests in New York with the board of directors of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. It is stated that the authority of the production code administration, working directly in contact with the studios, will be increased, and continue its work under Mr. Joseph I. Breen as director.

The Federal Council of Churches committee also recommended that Protestants refuse to patronize motion picture theaters "which persistently show indecent or otherwise objectionable pictures or offensive vaudeville features, or which use questionable forms of advertising."

Profit-Making Films Listed

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 23 (AP)—What the movie-going public wants apparently is not decided by types of pictures, but by individual qualities in pictures, Hollywood's profit-and-loss sheets of the past indicate. As the film industry reacts to demands for a "cleaning-up" of pictures, it can point to outstanding money-makers among films of both wholesome and objectionable types.

Three Faiths Ask Clean Films

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—Leaders of three religious faiths moved last night to wipe the dirt from the nation's silver screens.

Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church pressed forward to expand their "Legion of Decency" and to enforce through the box office their demands for "wholesome" movies. A leader of the Central Conference of American Rabbis voiced approval of the Roman Catholic campaign and revealed plans of his own faith to act. Ohio Protestants criticized the state board of censors for letting too much "get by" and urged complete rejection of pictures portraying "virtue as vice, or vice as virtue."

Inquiry Chairmen

Upper: © Harris & Ewing. Center: Bain News Service. Lower — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hatton W. Sumners
Head of House Committee Investigating Bankruptcy Courts

William N. Rogers
Head of House Committee Delving Into Arms Contracts

Henry F. Ashurst
Head of Senate Committee Scanning Practice in Receiverships

New Deal Opens Door to Recovery, Filene Declares

Freedom, Not Regimenting, Is Result of NRA, He Says on Radio

The New Deal doesn't mean regimentation, it means freedom, according to Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. Speaking last night over the NBC network from New York under auspices of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Filene declared that under the NRA, business men are free to pay good wages without being forced to cut by "chiselers."

"Wages are not yet high enough by any means to furnish the market which we business men must have," he said. "But we have made a start. We are on our way We have taken the first great step to liberate business from the tyranny which has hitherto kept us from distributing adequate buying power."

New Deal Was Needed

Despite the opposition which greeted this New Deal in transportation at first, he declared it was finally taken up because "Americans generally, in spite of their misgivings, didn't see how they could get along without it." The same thing, he added, is true of the New Deal in business. In spite of much grumbling "the Americans, especially American business men, are beginning to realize that we cannot get along without it."

"If we continue to produce and distribute the bare necessities of life, the masses of the people can live," said Mr. Filene. "It may not be much of a life, to be sure, but they can stay alive. They can live without automobiles. They can live without bathrooms. They can live without modern light and power, without modern refrigeration, without moving pictures and radio and a thousand other products of modern scientific discovery. But they

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Trail of Arms Leads List Of U. S. Inquiries

Congress Names 23 Boards to Examine Practices Open to Question

Data for Laws Sought

Racketeering in Employment, Favoritism in Contracts, Among Investigations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Congress, imbued with reforming zeal has left behind it a near-record crop of investigations to carry on during the summer and fall at a cost which will approximate $750,000 before it is over. Traveling throughout all parts of continental United States and even to the Philippine Islands, 23 committees will track down data on subjects varying from tin to taxes and "hot" oil to wild animals.

But though this is the longest list of investigations left over by a session of Congress since early post-war days when Republicans were trying to discover some Democratic malfeasance during the World War, it is relatively free of the usual summer junkets.

For the most part the congressional sleuths actually will be on the track of information of general importance to future legislation. The thinly-disguised fishing expeditions at government expense have become a little too notorious and the habit is dying out—to the regret of many who enjoyed them in the past.

Some Inquiries Last a Decade

These investigations will cost money, however. Probably much more money than is now contemplated due to a quaint congressional custom that once an investigation starts running, it must keep on as long as there is a vestige of an excuse. Some of the investigations still extant, for example, were originated during the Sixty-Ninth Congress, 10 years ago.

The widest-reaching investigation and one which may be the most sensational is the Nye Committee's probe into the trade and manufacture of arms and munitions. Investigators are at work in the State Department, and the War and Navy Departments. They plan to spread out into the principal arms factories themselves, and by the end of the summer present a formidable array of data, collected for the first time, showing the relative strength and influence of this branch of industry. The committee has $50,000 with which to work and the stimulus of a presidential message behind them.

The Senate will be the chief spender. The 12 inquiries it originated will be continued at a total appropriation of $631,000, while the 11 provided by the House will cost, according to present figures at least, $137,500.

Survey of Indian Conditions

Thus, the Senate still not satisfied with the survey of Indian conditions which it authorized in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, has given another $10,000 to continue the work. This brings the total appropriation for this inquiry up to $94,000.

The special committee on conservation of wild life resources has been allotted $75,000 since it first was brought into being in the Seventy-First Congress, and the investigation of air and ocean mail contracts, which brought Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama into the limelight, has been allotted $55,000.

The most expensive and probably the most productive, inasmuch as it resulted last session in new taxation laws, the stock market bill and criminal action against notables in the banking world, has been the stock exchange investigation which Mr. Ferdinand Percora, as counsel, has been making at a weekly salary of $300. Already $240,000 has been spent on this and the committee has $20,000 additional.

The crime study conducted by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York and others will continue, although a number of bills to stop racketeering passed the last Congress. This study is costing $35,000. The committee under Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Republican, which will look into the so-called munitions racket, has $50,000 for its work.

Racket in Employment

Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, heads a committee to investigate the "kick back" racket that is, the relationship between certain contractors and their employees. He has $15,000. Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona, as head of a committee to investigate bankruptcy and receivership proceedings has $20,000.

A special committee headed by Senator James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina must look after senatorial campaign expenditures to be sure the election laws are not violated. It has $25,000 and gets this sum every two years.

Three other investigations include one on the financing and proposed reorganization of the Mayflower Hotel Company in the District of Columbia, another involving charges against the superintendent of the Shiloh National Park in Tennessee, and the Philippine inquiry, to ascertain how the islanders are preparing themselves for independence. These carry insignificent appropriations.

In the House side, a military affairs subcommittee headed by Representative William N. Rogers of New Hampshire, will delve into alleged favoritism in army contracts.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

New Deal 'Going to the Country'

Flexible Tariff Failed to Flex

Many Bills Await Further Study

Campaign of Education to Culminate When President Sweeps Back From Pacific—Holiday on Farm Mortgages Dominates Discussion

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—A big national campaign to explain to the country the New Deal and what it is trying to do is just starting. It will culminate when President Roosevelt swings across the continent from Portland, Ore., on his return from his mid-Pacific cruise.

This stage of public policy will succeed the final clearing-up of legislative leftovers which will occupy most of next week. Hundreds of bills are still under executive study; the Frazier-Lemke bill is still in the hands of the Department of Justice.

But once this final decisive stage is passed, either by signature or veto, and the machinery for carrying out the legislation gets under way, a national speaking and clarifying campaign will swing into full speed.

* * *

To the Country: Already administrators of various emergency departments are leaving Washington. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, controversial Undersecretary of Agriculture, plans a far-flung speaking tour. One of the New Deal's most expert and attractive speakers, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, also has a big program. Some Cabinet members will join this official Chautauqua circuit. Mr. Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator, is another who has been seen little on the speaking platforms but now will travel far over the country.

In short, the hard-working men in shirt sleeves who have been laboring night and day at their Washington desks will now explain to the nation what they have been doing. The Cabinet officers and front-of-the-house spokesmen who habitually represent the Administration will be subordinate this time. It is the turn of the men who know, from direct experience, to tell the people what it is all about.

Of course, the speaking has a political as well as an economico-social motive. The fall elections will constitute a referendum on the New Deal, and it behooves its exponents to put their best foot forward with the nation. A vote of confidence is necessary if the experiments are to continue. The opposition is already in the field with almost daily statements from the Republican National Committee, which Mr. Henry P. Fletcher is attempting to galvanize into action.

But the deluge of actual emergency administrators over the country is something new. They are super-salesmen, straight from the home factory in Washington. Their brief cases are crammed, and their sales talk is fluent. The orders they get will be audited in November.

* * *

"Reciprocating" the Tariff: The trouble with the flexible tariff was that it wouldn't "flex." The question now is whether the reciprocal tariff can be made to "reciprocate." Mr. Roosevelt has started out on a new line, and has been clothed with great and unprecedented powers by the Congress to enter into negotiations with other countries for the purpose of mutual tariff concessions. From first to last even those who favored the theory of Presidential tariff-making have had doubts.

From the American point of view it has been easy to talk of the matter in general terms, but very difficult to single out any specific commodity on which interested firms could agree that the tariff was not already too low, rather than too high.

Now it is learned that an executive order to be issued by Mr. Roosevelt immediately upon his return here will set up machinery for public hearings on tariff changes under the proposed new international "deals." The group of experts who will try to make the new tariff "reciprocal" will sit in on the hearings, which will be conducted by a special presidential committee. The committee will consist, it is expected, of one representative each from State, Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture departments, United States Tariff Commission and the foreign trade organization of Mr. George Peek.

* * *

Will It Be a Veto? Undoubtedly the immediate dominating question in capital circles relates to the President's treatment of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill. This is the more surprising since outside of Washington the man-in-the-street in the East seems even yet to have slight awareness of the enormous potential implications of this five-year "holiday" on capital and interest farm payments.

If Mr. Roosevelt intends to veto the measure, this very lack of public interest aids him. His veto will not cause the commotion, for example, that did his earlier veto of the veterans' bill (subsequently passed by Congress over his veto).

This absence of excitement, however, is not true of the West. It is here that the great agricultural area of America centers. If Washington correspondents for eastern papers have been giving the matter slight heed, expressed chiefly in editorial comment, the western newspapers of farm communities have been giving the matter daily front-page display.

This treatment seems justified, at least if the sum involved in the veterans' bill is contrasted with the current measure. The former obligated the country by several hundred millions; but the present measure involves pretty nearly the entire farm indebtedness of the United States, of which the farm mortgage indebtedness alone is between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000. In 1928, it was estimated that 23 per cent of the amount of farm mortgages were held by life insurance companies, 19 per cent by federal land banks and joint stock companies, 14 per cent by farmers, 11 per cent by commercial banks, 10½ per cent by mortgage companies and 22½ per cent by other individuals and agencies.

* * *

Henry Ford Vs. NRA: Mr. Ford has had another blow from the Government for refusing to hoist the Blue Eagle, but he intends to fight back. The new ruling excludes his company from purchases which might be made with money advanced in the Administration's $500,000,000 loan-to-industries program, and is probably the most serious bar yet imposed against the Ford company from participating in Government business.

Mr. Ford is going to court on the matter. The whole issue has unusual features. The Ford company pays as high or higher wages than the NRA companies; its hours are as short or shorter than the code requires; and in recent months Mr. Ford has made at least a gesture or two toward dealing with organized labor within his shops. He declines, however, to profess allegiance to the NRA, and to enter into those coöperative relations with other motor manufacturers which are deemed necessary for an integrated industry.

Hence a succession of boycotts on Ford cars by the Federal Government, followed by legal proceedings in each case instituted by Mr. R. P. Sabine, Mr. Ford's Bethesda, Md., agent; followed, in each case so far, by a legal defeat of the Ford Company.

The latest case is perhaps the most important of all. The loans-to-industry program is to be handled by the RFC. One stipulation for such loans, just announced, is that each borrower must agree in advance not to spend any part of the loan, directly or indirectly, for any product outside the NRA fold. Representative Paul J. Kvale (F.-L.) of Minnesota, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, now holding sessions, announced he intended to ask his committee to investigate the whole matter.

The War Department, the Post Office and other federal departments, he claimed are buying motor supplies from $50 to $100 higher per car because of the Ford ban, which has made the supply "non-competitive." Whether Mr. Kvale's committee will follow his proposal seems doubtful. Other manufacturers also assert that his figures on Ford's cheaper prices are incorrect.

* * *

The South vs. NRA: Another battle that the NRA has before it is the desire of the South to widen its wage differential with northern producers. This is an old difficulty and is coming up in new strength, according to high officials of the NRA now studying the matter.

The issue is simple: Hitherto the South has paid lower wages than the North, and its products have frequently been cheaper. One great instance of this has been the textile business, where many mills emigrated from New England towns and cities to the South. White labor in the South is paid less, partly because of competition with colored labor; further, because it is claimed that living conditions are cheaper in the South, although this argument is under dispute by the Labor Department.

In any rate, the original NRA codes made allowance for the difference in living standards, and although they boosted minimum southern wages to a marked degree, they left them in many instances below what was paid in the North.

Now the whole question is reopening again. Southern business men and manufacturers, according to a high NRA official, have begun a determined campaign to spread the gap in wage standards. Like the tariff, this economic problem is never likely to be settled satisfactorily. The fact is, however, that at the present time the ground is being prepared for a new battle, with the prospects that if southerners do not get what they want through ordinary NRA channels, they will resort to political means when Congress meets, trusting to the strong Democratic representation now existing.

Trying to Paddle Two Canoes

= NEWS ITEM =
SEC. MORGENTHAU CALLS ON ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE TREASURY DEPT. TO GIVE UP THEIR POLITICAL JOBS AT ONCE.
"YOU'LL HAVE TO STOP THAT!"
POLITICAL JOB
GOVERNMENT JOB

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Upset Plan For Limit on Navies

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-armament than the Administration.

So observers ask: Will Britain support its Admiralty in asking for a jump from 50 cruisers to 70 cruisers, with the resultant expense, and possible contest with the United States over types? There seems to international students here every reason to cling to the measure of limitation still buttressed in the Washington and London treaties, and very little reason for jettisoning these treaties, as the Admiralty now proposes.

Follow the 1927 Case

The new demands from London have not been made public, but it is stated both in Whitehall and Washington that they closely follow the 1927 case. Lord Jellicoe, then Admiral of the fleet, put that case in its most forceful form and it may be assumed that his ideas are those on State and Navy Department desks. Lord Jellicoe argued:

That the number and length of sea communications of the Empire need protection, since the trade is largely in essential foodstuffs for the British Isles. That the rest is largely for the economic welfare of outlaying parts of the Empire, as well as the British people themselves. That the length of these communications is about 80,000 miles, on which on a typical day 9,500,000 tons of British shipping plies. That these lines of communication are open to attack. But that 70 cruisers is absolutely essential for their defense.

This number is derived, said Lord Jellicoe, as follows: Britain's 15 capital ships require 25 cruisers. Of the remaining 45, out of 70, 12 will be refitting or refueling at any time. That leaves one cruiser for every 2500 miles of communication.

He claimed further, that at the outbreak of the World War the British Empire had 114 cruisers, which were not enough to combat German commerce raiders of only two armored cruisers, six light cruisers and four armed auxiliaries.

Estimates of Cruiser Strength

In reply to these arguments—which may be assumed to be the basis of the current proposals—it was pointed out that if 114 cruisers were inadequate in 1914, 70 could hardly be more adequate in 1927, and that an almost unlimited quantity would be required if Lord Jellicoe's arguments were literally followed.

The United States then opposed the British demands because to achieve a parity would have required too extensive building. At the Washington conference it had proposed a combined cruiser and destroyer limitation of 450,000 tons and Mr. Hugh Gibson, delegate at Geneva, asked why the British had changed their acceptance of this figure.

It may—and probably will—be asked again today why Britain has receded from the 50-cruiser agreement of 1930.

However, the American Navy is closer to parity today than it was in 1927 and building to a 70-cruicer level might be considered. But the public opinion which began to murmur at the Vinson bill for parity might burst into rebellion against another one-third increase. And agreement between the British and American sets of admirals on types to be built is unlikely.

A momentous decision must be made by President Roosevelt and his diplomatic and naval advisers before many days. Shall the American Navy follow the British Navy on its upward path? Shall the United States work for perpetuation of present levels? Many tendencies seem toward the latter.

Battlefield Becomes Park

Blue Licks battlefield in Robertson County, Kentucky, scene of the last engagement in the Revolutionary war, has been converted into a state park.

France Willing To Meet Reich On Moratorium

Forced Clearing of Debts Held Up in Hope of Reaching Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 23—Following closely in the footsteps of Britain, the French Government has announced its willingness to negotiate with Germany in an attempt to reach a satisfactory compromise on the question of the transfer moratorium.

If agreement is not reached by July 1, however, France will take necessary unilateral measures to assure transfer of the blocked reichsmarks, it is officially announced here. These measures are not made public, but it is understood they consist of some form of compulsory clearing arrangement based on the favorable balance of commercial credits which Germany has in France.

Thus interest payments to French holders of the Dawes and Young Plan bonds will be completely assured, an official Government communiqué states. All technical arrangements have been concluded to put the plan into effect immediately if negotiations fail.

These negotiations are expected to be carried on in connection with Franco-German trade parleys now under way in Berlin. A new commercial agreement is sought to replace the present modus vivendi which expires in July. It is felt here that another temporary accord will be concluded until the ultimate fate of the mark becomes clearer.

Britain Invites Germany To Send Debt Mission; Friendly Tone in Notes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—A mission of German representatives to London in connection with the Reichsbank's debt moratorium is under further discussion, the Monitor learns, and the friendly tone of the von Hoesch-Simon correspondence made public here today is taken to point to their arriving shortly.

This correspondence began June 15, when Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador to London, addressed a long letter to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, explaining the necessity for the German moratorium and expressing hope that the difficulties of the situation may not be further aggravated by compulsory measures against German exports.

The British reply is dated June 20. His Majesty's Government, Sir John says, fully appreciates the real difficulties of the German Government in regard to foreign exchange and the efforts it is making to stimulate employment at home. But it "entirely dissents from the view that these efforts must entail as their consequence complete suspension of all transfers on the foreign debts of Germany." In particular, Sir John says, the British Government holds that refusal to continue service of the Dawes and Young loans cannot be justified.

Referring to the measures which the British Government has now asked Parliament to sanction for the protection of British creditors, Sir John says: "The extent of protection will in any event depend on the arrangements the German Government may see fit to make with other countries, and His Majesty's Government reserves the right to take such steps as will prevent any material discrimination against British creditors."

The Foreign Secretary's letter closes with a suggestion that the German Government should send accredited representatives to London at once to discuss the situation with a view to reaching an amicable settlement.

Return of Reich Colonies Needed to Meet Debts, Schacht Tells Diplomats

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 22 — Germany's foreign debt problem would be well on the way to satisfactory settlement, according to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, if three possibilities were realized, namely, the return of German colonies, facilities for an increase in German exports, and reduction of interest on the Dawes and Young loans.

Germany should in the first place, Dr. Schacht declared to diplomats and the foreign press, have the same opportunities for obtaining raw materials as in pre-war days, namely, its colonies should be restored. Today mandated territories were closed to German trade since orders, regardless of costs or quality, were given only to mandatory powers.

Furthermore a way should be offered enabling Germany to increase its exports so as to give sufficient credits abroad to cover the payment of foreign debts. Finally, interest on the Dawes and Young loans should be reduced from 7 per cent—a figure which is today indefensible on moral grounds, according to Dr. Schacht.

No force or threat would have any effect upon Germany's decision, he declared (obviously thinking of the clearing legislation now before the English Parliament), and Germany would simply reply by refusing to trade with a country which attempted duress.

Dealing with criticisms of German policy heard abroad, Dr. Schacht denied that Germany's production costs were too high, saying wages were lower than the international standard and supplies of raw material were dependent upon foreign sources. England had the British Empire and the United States its own vast areas from which supplies of raw materials could be drawn without having to consider the question of payment in foreign valuta, as Germany always had to do, Dr. Schacht declared.

Farm Bureau to Meet in South

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Decision to hold the next annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the South for the second time in its history was anounced here yesterday. Nashville, Tenn., has been chosen as the place for the meeting, scheduled for Dec. 10 to 12. The last southern meeting took place in Atlanta in 1921.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

All Set for Vacationists
The correct attire for the correct moment will be found at
Caheens
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Society Brand Clothes
BLACH'S
PAIR & SQUARE SINCE 1880
BIRMINGHAM

Whitman's Laundry
"Back to the Best"
Cash and Carry
20% Discount
or Delivery Service to All Sections
MAIN PLANT
Fort and Tanner Streets Ja. 0414
WEST END BRANCH
593 Lee Street, S. W. Ra. 1279
LITTLE FIVE POINTS BRANCH
417 Moreland Ave., N. E. De. 3085
ATLANTA

NRA
COAL
"For Your Particular Needs"
Jellico Coal Co.
INCORPORATED
Ma 4100 Atlanta, Ga.

A Beauty to look at. So constructed that free circulation of air is permitted inside of mattress.
No pockets to interfere.
$35.00 each, either twin or full size
Freight paid to any city east of Mississippi River.
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

CITIZENS
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS
BANK
LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty-three years.
Branches conveniently located throughout the city

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Readers' Library. Pocket size.
Set of thirty, postpaid $1.00. Crayon marking set 25 cents.
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

ATLANTA, GA.

Going Away!
Then you'll want to get your Luggage at RICH'S

At Montclair, N. J.
New York City's Finest Suburb
An unusually attractive home, handsomely furnished, mostly with antiques, and situated in a most desirable restricted residential neighborhood. Attached garage. Convenient to station, schools and shops. Lackawanna electrified service to New York. Reasonable rental for summer season or for the year.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
LACKAWANNA PLAZA MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Mr. Penguin says—

It's Always Cool
and Comfortable at the
ENGLISH TEA ROOM
31 Newbury Street, Boston
ELECTRICALLY COOLED

ANNUITIES
The Largest Guaranteed, Unshrinkable, Non-Fluctuating Income During Life
May I send you a free booklet explaining Annuities and see if they would fit your particular need?
If not, life insurance surely will.
Mr. J. Donald Cooper, Suite 810, One Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts. LIB. 3050
Dear Sir: Please send me a free copy of ANNUITIES.
Name.....
Address.....
Date of birth.....

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
OPTICIANS
Eyes examined and glasses fitted
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

JUNE SHARES NOW ON SALE
DESIRABLE MORTGAGES SOLICITED
on one-family houses occupied by owner.
SAVE AT THE SIGN OF THE CLOCK
Write for Folder and list of Branch Offices
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Organized in 1880
73 Cornhill Boston, Mass.
Assets Over $18,000,000
Guarantee Fund and Surplus Fund over $850,000

SCIENTIFIC
FUR STORAGE
Our service is as near as your telephone
Phone Hub 1740
KAKAS BROS. CO.
72 CHAUNCY STREET BOSTON

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins JULY 10
Join Our 1935 VACATION CLUB

VACATIONING?
Let Pilgrim Service Follow You—
ROCKPORT to CHATHAM
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

BOSTON—ANDREW SQ.
6 DAYS COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 25
LAST TIME SAT. NIGHT, JUNE 30
HAGENBECK-WALLACE
TRAINED WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

ALL NEW THIS YEAR
Presenting Hundreds of Amazing NEW Features including The Stupendous Spectacle "PERSIA"
CRISTIANI Troupe of Riding Marvels
BEATTY Battling 40 Lions & Tigers
GIRAFFE-NECK WOMAN from Burma
BOMBAYO, The Man from India
NEWLY-BORN BABY GIRAFFE
Multitude of Circus Champions—Army of Clowns—Mammoth Menagerie—5 Herds of Elephants—500 Horses
TWICE DAILY: 2 & 8 P. M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
GRAND FREE MORNING STREET PARADE
11 A. M. Monday, June 25
SEAT SALE, CIRCUS DAYS ONLY, AT FILENE'S

FRENCH GERMAN ITALIAN SPANISH
and Other Foreign Languages
Private or class instruction. Native Instructors.
Free Trial Lesson
Berlitz Boston—COM. 1814 140 Newbury St.
An International School

COMMODIOUS, ACCESSIBLE WAREHOUSE
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
STORAGE
Household Goods and Furniture
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
52 Years Service
High Standards Low Rates
Phone KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
For Our Moving Service Plan

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

P	I	S	E			R	O	M	P			
R	O	O		T	A	P	I	R				
A	M			R	E	G	A	L	E			
C		B	U	T		E	A	S				
T	E		T	H	E			M	E			
I	L	L		E	M	U		N				
O	S	I	E	R	S		A	T				
E	I	N	S				A	R	E			
S	E	E			S	H	A	D				

CAFE DE PARIS
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. (Near Boylston)
Our Patrons Know the Superiority of Our Cuisine
BOOTHS and TABLES
Many Original and Most Attractive Dishes to choose from
REGULAR Luncheons 40c-50c
REGULAR Dinners 50c-70c
Sunday Dinners 11 A.M. to 9 P.M. 75c
Open 11 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

WALK-OVER
Breezy and Smart Sports

"The Tam," an unlined, perforated tie, in all white. You can choose between leather or sport soles ..... $7.50.
WALK-OVER
A. H. Howe & Sons, Inc.
170 Tremont St. BOSTON 378 Washington St.
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

Local Musicians To Get Payment From Travelers

Unions to Split Surcharge for Visit of Bands to Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23—The "traveling band," that problem child of the organized musical world, has been disciplined by the American Federation of Musicians—it hopes.

Four measures designed to deal with it settled down to a compromise law which establishes a 10 per cent surcharge in place of the present 30 per cent which such bands have been required to charge over the local rates.

The surcharge is to be collected by the local union in the city where the band plays, splits 4 per cent to the local, 3 per cent to the national office and 3 per cent to the band.

"Traveling bands" include most of the better known bands of the country and are frowned on by local musicians as outsiders cutting in on the home field. The 30 per cent was formerly held by the national secretary until the engagement of a traveling band was over, and was then returned to the band. It was designed to encourage hiring of local musicians.

In spite of rules against it, the growing practice of giving rebates during the depression nullified any advantage locals might have enjoyed. The new 10 per cent surcharge, with a definite split established, will correct the rebate and other annoyances which had grown up with the old measure, it is believed.

The high school band, which was reported "a menace" to professional musicians in some cities, was the subject of an hour's controversy. The Wheeling (W. Va.) local offered a resolution instructing the national office to lobby in the states for legislation outlawing use of such bands for any but school entertainments. Inclusion of high school musicians in child labor laws was suggested.

New York Local Reinstated

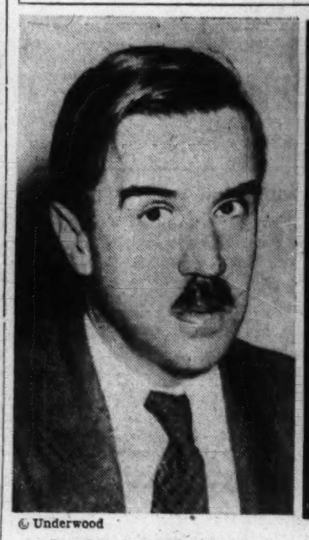
Delegates from cities where such competition was not regarded seriously opposed the measure and the result was passage of a resolution merely urging locals "to use their political strength to combat the high school band evil."

New York Local 802, a partial outcast since it was temporarily expelled from the federation in 1921 for "gross violation" of the federation laws, was offered reinstatement to almost complete local autonomy on condition that it repudiate the "communistic element" in its ranks; repudiate statements made by 15 of its members before the Copeland Crime Commission asserting the federation was "racketeering" and withdraw allegations that its existing charter was forced upon it. New York delegates approved the conditions. It is the largest local in the federation, having 15,000 members, and will now have equal rights with other locals except that its chairman will be appointed by the national office.

The radio problem proved too complicated for swift convention action, and after discussion of several resolutions suggesting various regulations, was left in the lap of the executive committee.

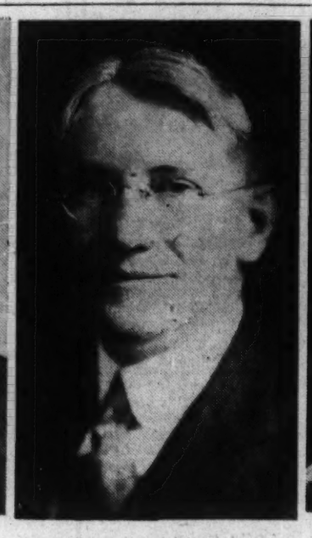
Members elected to the committees were Chauncey A. Weaver, Des Moines; Albert A. Greenbaum, San Francisco; James C. Petrillo, Chicago, and A. C. Hayden, Washington.

Aides in Munitions Inquiry

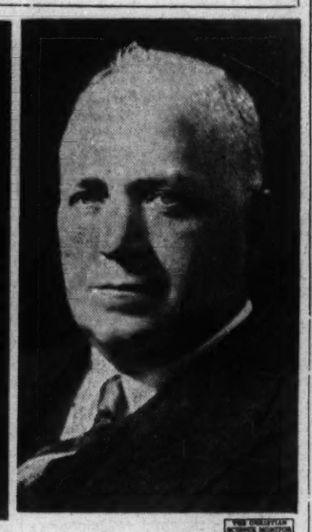


© Underwood

Stephen Raushenbush
Research Expert in Charge of Committee's Exploration



Manley O. Hudson
Member of Advisory Board of Arms Investigation



Harold G. Moulton
Member of Advisory Board in Senate's Inquiry

Colorado Executes by Gas

CANON CITY, Colo., June 23 (AP)—William Cody Kelley was executed last night in Colorado's new lethal gas chamber. Prison officials said the execution was much more humane than hanging—the method previously used in Colorado. Ninety cents' worth of material was necessary. Poison pills, dropped into a bucket of water, generate the gas which executes.

Ed Thorp

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Ed Thorp, noted football authority, passed on here today. He was the brother of Tom Thorp, former Columbia football star. He had long been regarded as one of the best football referees in the East. He helped organize the Eastern Association of Football Officials and also had served on the advisory committee of the National Football Rules Committee.

New Deal Opens Door to Recovery, Filene Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

can't live as Americans are determined to live without all these things; and unless they can get all these things, and more, American business must die."

The speaker took the present critics of the New Deal to task for not proposing a way "by which the masses can get the products of our machines and get them in sufficient abundance to keep those machines and our people employed." After opposing the New Deal on the ground that it is new, they turn around "like Mr. Ogden Mills, and condemn it because it isn't new," he said.

Mr. Filene discussed the revolution which has taken place in the last few years. It was characterized by the increase in the purchase of stocks and the decrease in the consumption of goods. It started with the business man himself and was later taken up by the masses who saw by this speculation a means of easy wealth. The business man failed to see, explained Mr. Filene, that his business was profitable only if the masses had buying power, "and only if they used that buying power to buy goods, instead of investing it as the business man had done."

Spotty Prosperity

"It was rather a spotty prosperity," Mr. Filene declared, "for the farmers did not share it, and there were already a large number of unemployed. Nevertheless, more things were produced and sold than ever before and business generally was declaring dividends. The masses, then, encouraged by business and financial advisers, decided to get in on the marvelously good pickings.

"Instead of spending so much for goods, then, they began to invest in stocks; and because so many people bought stocks, stocks went up, and because stocks went up, more millions of people bought stocks; and because they quit buying goods in order to buy stocks, less goods were sold and business was not so prosperous. . . . By following the good old formulas of business success, millions of Americans virtually saved themselves out of a job."

"Our basic business problem, then, is to produce the things which the masses want, and to arrange to exchange them with the masses—that is, of course, if the masses have equivalent values to offer in exchange." Fortunately, he explains, they have these values, not in the form of money, but in "real values which they are eager to exchange for goods and services which they want to have."

Trail of Arms Leads List Of U. S. Inquiries

(Continued from Page 1)

It already has been called for the dismissal of Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, and has $30,000 for its work.

A committee under Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts already has held hearings to bring out charges of undue interference with Americans on the part of Germans. It has also $30,000 also to explore charges not only of National Socialism but of communistic and fascistic propaganda as well.

A judiciary subcommittee headed by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D.) of Texas, has investigated bankruptcy courts in Chicago, postponed its recommendation to impeach one federal judge there and is prepared now to continue its studies in other cities where charges have been made that the courts have been used to exact huge fees from bankrupt companies. It has $17,500.

A veterans' subcommittee has $7500 to inquire into the handling of estates of insane veterans and the Interstate Commerce Committee at a cost of $25,000 will inquire into charges that shippers of "hot oil," including both big and small, are guilty of oil thefts.

Another committee has been set up at an expense of $15,000 to investigate bondholders protective committees on real estate mortgages to ascertain if "rings" have been formed to buy defaulted mortgages at bargain prices. The Foreign Affairs Committee has $10,000 with which to investigate American dependence on the foreign tin supply and the Ways and Means Committee had $10,000 to investigate charges involving another "ring," this time between government employees and tax lawyers to defraud the Government of hundreds of millions.

A special committee under Representative A. Willis Robertson (D.) Virginia has $7500 to see what can be done to coördinate conservation of wild life in the different governmental agencies in the Department of the Interior and Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D.) of Georgia has $5000 with which to sift charges against Federal Judge Halsted P. Ritter of Florida.

The House also has its own campaign expenditure investigating committee. But it is allowed but $10,000.

Editor of Magazine On Monitor Radiocast

Mr. Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next Monitor Interview, Saturday, June 23, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

Beginning Saturday, June 30, the Monitor Interview periods will be heard at the new hour of 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, until further notice. On that date Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed over the same stations.

Tunnel Toll Schedule Passed Aren't Bribe Takers Guilty? CWA Paints Numbers on Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

Springfield Republican then sent out questionnaires.

Besides voicing a surprising tone of optimism over employment prospects, most of the 35 who answered said they wouldn't fight in a war of aggression, most of them felt their college training had been worth while, and nearly half confessed a kindly feeling toward Socialism.

Safe Driving

Periscopes Needed

Shatterproof windshields usually add safety to driving. When some of them get old, however, they actually become a menace to safe driving, says Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan warns that windshields with imperfect vision cause many of the highway mishaps. Registrations of all cars with impaired vision ahead, he says, will be suspended.

Shatterproof shields made of two sheets of glass held together with pyrolin or some other material, he explains, deteriorate with age and sometimes "cloud up."

If something isn't done to correct these defective windshields, says Mr. Ryan, "the registry will almost be forced to order periscopes for some of the drivers."

City Workers' School Proposal Wins Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—For his proposal that adult education classes be established for municipal employees, Mr. Bryant Kearney, a city worker here, has won a handsome plaque awarded by the Municipal Employees' Association for the most helpful suggestions.

Mr. Kearney suggested classes in subjects enabling city workers to prepare for promotion. He urged similar classes for individuals who want to take civil service tests for appointments to municipal positions

Tall? Short? Medium Height?

Gotham's Gold Stripe Adjustable Stockings

fit every type perfectly

$1.15 pair

Beautiful clear-textured stockings . . . with eight inches of garter space, divided into four sections by picoted stop-runs. If you're tall, you wear them full length . . . if short, you turn them over at the picoting to the desired length . . . there's never any bulkiness because Gotham's Adjustables are weltless!

Sheer and Service Weights

. . . fine quality silk . . . dyed in the season's best selling shades . . . Trinidad, Maltese, Nutmeg, Jenny Wren, Twig, Sandpiper, Priscilla, Extra Dry. Sizes 8½ to 10½.

Mail and telephone orders filled

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

Wanamaker's Courtesy Bus Direct from Grand Central and Pennsylvania Station

John Wanamaker, New York

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

Store Hours 9 to 5 *Telephone STuyvesant 9-4700*

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use

See your S-W dealer for these and many others

S-W FLOOR-WIPE
Cleans waxed and varnished floors

S-W FLAXOAP
Pure linseed oil soap for daily general cleaning

S-W TOUCH-UP BLACK
Handy can and brush

Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART REGISTRATION NO. 20-4388

Plan new frocks now for hot weather and all mid-Summer wear at these amazing new low prices!

SILK *Prints*

84¢

Charge Accounts Invited *Mail Orders Filled*

We now present the silk value that will be the talk of New England. Beautiful quality, all silk prints in 1934 designs and colors for a mere 84c a yard. Flower prints, leaf scrolls, dots, plaids, geometrics and multicolor prints, large, small and medium on white, pastel, dark or vivid grounds. 39 inches wide! All silk! Buy now and save.

Silk Seersucker Printed Silk Crepe Printed Silk Chiffon — 64c

Satin Stripe All Silk **Mousseline de Soie**

A most unusual group of fashion-right all-silk fabrics at the one low price of 64c—Gorgeous prints, in a rainbow of colors; smart seersuckers, white and pastel—sheer filmy chiffons and the new satin stripe mousseline de soie in black, white and colors—all 39 inches wide.

All-Silk Flat Crepe — 48c

Over 60 colors in a splendid quality of all-silk crepe, firm, supple, durable, for lingerie, linings, negligees, pajamas or frocks. All 39 inches wide.

All-Silk Rajah — 74c

The favorite sports silk of women who know fashion: the ever popular white, natural and exquisite pastels. 39 inches wide.

Cotton Prints

Table No. 1 . **Cotton Voiles Printed Dimities . . . Soisette Cambrics** — 19c

It's truly a cotton summer and these gay washable prints will thrill you with their possibilities. Wide range of colors and designs, 36 and 39 inches wide.

Table No. 2 **Pique Voile...Pango Crepe Imported Gingham...Muslin Prints and Novelty Sheers** — 26c

A quintet of high fashion cotton favorites—including delightful prints and refreshing pastels in one or another. 32 and 36 inches wide.

Table No. 3 **Seersucker, Corded Cotton Boucle, Prom Prints and Chiffon Voiles** — 38c

Seersuckers in stripes, pastels or checks—sheer chiffon voiles, gay prom prints and new white and self-colored corded boucles—36 and 39 inches wide.

Pictorial and Advance Patterns, Third Floor

BEATTIE & McGUIRE INCORPORATED

29 TEMPLE PLACE—BOSTON PHONE LIBerty 5753

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Summertime Specials

A TREMENDOUS PURCHASE OF CANNON **Turkish TOWELS**

Limited Quantity 22x44 inch CANNON Bath Towels 4 for $1.00

Rough, rugged towels, specially made for camp and general summer beach use, exceptional values!

4 for $1.00

USUALLY 29c EACH

20 x 40-inch size. Beautiful, long-wearing white towels with colored borders of red, blue, green, gold, orchid, in choice of two patterns. Just the thing for beach use and for the home later on.

MARTEX Bath Towels

Because we made an extraordinary purchase, we are able to offer these Martex bath towels at great savings. Nine patterns. All strong, absorbent quality with thick, soft naps. Solid colors including new butter or peach backgrounds with colored borders . . . plain solid color reversibles and solid color with patterns.

45c to $1.19

20x40 to 24x48-in. size

GUEST TOWELS 35c and 45c

15x27 to 16x30-in. size

FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

LLOYD'S **Sale of**

HENSOLDT *8 Power Prism* **BINOCULARS**

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

A Truly Great Binocular

BY THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF M. HENSOLDT & SONS

Regularly Priced at $59.00

OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE $37.50

INCLUDING LEATHER CARRYING CASE

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Andrew J. LLOYD Company

BOSTON: 300 Washington St.—75 Summer St.—396 Boylston St. CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Sq. SALEM: 292 Essex St.

Records Fall in N.C.A.A. Meet at Los Angeles—Clean Sweep for Yale Oarsmen

Lyman Shatters World's Shotput Mark in Trials

Tosses Ball 53Ft. 7¾In. —New Javelin Record in N. C. A. A. Meet

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—Native sons dusted off another seat in California's hall of fame today, anticipating the national collegiate track and field championship would be added to the sunshine State's steadily mounting list of athletic achievements.

The lads of the University of Southern California laid the foundation of what held high promise of being the title-winning score by qualifying 13 men in the preliminaries of the thirteenth annual N. C. A. A. classic.

Californians shattered two meet marks and a world record to indicate what might be expected in the finals this afternoon.

John C. Lyman '34, stalwart Stanford shotputter, pushed the 16-pound ball 53ft. 7¾in. almost a foot farther than either Jack Torrance's N. C. A. A. record or Z. Heljasz's accepted world's mark. Robert F. Parke '35 of Long Beach Calif., representing Oregon, flung the javelin 220ft. 11⅝in. to erase the six-year old mark of 216ft. 7in. posted by Lee Bartlett of Albion College.

While Southern California didn't figure in the record breaking, Coach Dean Cromwell's Trojans, who lost to Louisiana State in last year's meet at Chicago, qualified almost as many athletes as Stanford and the defending champions together.

Stanford, I. C. A. A. A. A. champion, collected eight qualifying places, to continue as a stern threat, while six of Coach Bernie Moore's boys from Baton Rouge were still in the running. With the greatest array of stars ever assembled for a college meet, it was indicated individual honors would be pretty well distributed over the country.

Glenn V. Cunningham '34, the Kansas flier, breezed through to victory in a fast half-mile heat, just a warm-up for his fling at the mile with W. R. "Bill" Bonthron '34, Princeton, and the rest this afternoon. When that is disposed of, in time that promises to match or exceed his world record time of 4m. 6.7s. a week ago, he'll go back to the half in quest of another triumph, and maybe another world record.

This race promises to be another duel, with Charles C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana, and J. M. Miller '35, University of California at Los Angeles, among the starters. Hornbostel won from Cunningham by inches last year. The summary:

100-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by James Willson, Stanford; Foy Draper, S. C., second; Duward Crooms, K. S. T., Emporia, third. Time—9.9s.

Second Heat—Won by R. H. Metcalfe, Marquette; Ed Hall, Kansas, second; Herman Nugass, Tulane, third. Time—9.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Hunter Russell, Illinois; Charles Parsons, S. C., second; Sterling Dupree, Auburn, third. Time——9.9s.

220-Yard Dash

First Heat, Three Qualify—Won by Foy Draper, S. C.; Ed Hall, Kansas, second; Leonard Powers, Denver, third. Time—21.6s.

Second Heat, Three Qualify—Won by R. H. Metcalfe, Marquette; Charles Parsons, S. C., second; James Willson, Stanford, third. Time—21.3s.

Third Heat, Three Qualify — Won by Sterling Dupree, Auburn; Perrin Walker, Georgia Tech, second; Al Maskrey, Pennsylvania. Time—21.4s.

440-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by Jimmy Luvalle, U. C. L. A.; John McCarthy, S. C., second; Louis Brothers, Rice Institute, third. Time—48.3s.

Second Heat—Won by Glenn Hardin, L. S.; Ed Ablowich, S. C., second; Alexander Cox, Texas, third. Time—48.2s.

Third Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua, Ind.; Timothy Ring, H. C., second; Al Fitch, S. C., third. Time—48.4s.

880-Yard Run

First Heat, Three Qualify — Won by James Miller, U. C. L. A.; Jack Fleming, Northwestern, second; Ted O'Neil, L. S. U., third. Time—1m. 55.8s.

Second Heat, Three Qualify—Won by Glenn Cunningham, Kan.; William Bloor, O. S., second; Estel Johnson, S. C., third. Time—1m. 54.1s.

Third Heat, Three Qualify—Won by C. C. Hornbostel, Ind.; Elroy Robinson, Fresno State, second; William Roy, Manhattan, third. Time—1m. 53.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat, Two Qualify—Won by S. C. Klopstock, Stanford; P. G. Good, Bowdoin, second. Time—14.8s.

Second Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Ned Bacon, Denison; George Fisher, L. S. U., second. Time—14.8s.

Third Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist; Amsden Oliver, Miami, second. Time—14.8s.

Fourth Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Lee Haring, K. S. T., Emporia; Forrest Wilson, Texas, second. Time—14.9s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

First Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Amsden Oliver, Miami; Harry Pruzan, Washington, second. Time—23.8s.

Second Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Heye Lambertus, Nebraska; Ned Bacon, Denison, second. Time—23.5s.

Third Heat, Two Qualify—Won by Ed Hall, S. C. W. H. Randow, Texas A. & M., second. Time—24.1s.

Fourth Heat—Two Qualify—Won by Vincent Reel, Occidental; Glenn Hardin, L. S., second. Time—23.6s.

Broad Jump, 10 Qualify—Won by Al Olson, S. C., 25ft. 4¼in.; Bob Clark, California, second, 24ft. 6⅝in.; George Meagher, Notre Dame, third, 24ft. 2⅝in.; Henry Little, W. & M., fourth, 23ft. 11½in.; Douglas Taylor, San Jose State, fifth, 23ft. 10⅝in.; Floyd Wilson, Fresno State, sixth, 23ft. 10¼in.; Bart Ward, Oklahoma, seventh, 23ft. 7⅝in.; Leslie Herbert, Tulane, eighth, 23ft. 3½in; Marvin Crawford, S. C., ninth, 23ft. 4¼in.; Robert Wilson, S. M. U., tenth, 23ft. ½in.

Discus Throw, 10 Qualify—First, Kenneth Carpenter, S. C., 155ft. 9¼in.; Gordon Dunn, Stanford, second, 155ft. 8¾in.; Chester Cruickshank, Col. Aggies., third, 148ft. 5⅞in.; J. C. Lyman, Stanford, fourth, 147ft. 3⅞in.; B. M. Irwin, Texas A. & M., fifth, 147ft. 1in.; Hugh Cannon, Brigham Young, sixth, 146ft. 4½in.; Wes Busbee, Ind., seventh, 144ft. 2½in.; J. J. Healy, Har., eighth, 143ft. 6¼in.; George Theodoratus, W. S., ninth, 142ft. 10⅝in.; Dwight Cheyer, W. S., tenth, 142ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shotput, 10 Qualify—Won by J. C. Lyman, Stanford, 53ft. 7¾in.; Jack Torrance, L. S. U., second, 53ft. 7⅛in.; George Theodoratus, W. S., third, 52ft. 3in.; Gordon Dunn, Stanford, fourth, 51ft. 8⅛in.; Boyce Irwin, Texas A. & M., fifth, 51ft. 2¾in.; Hueston Harper, S. C., sixth, 49ft. 2⅝in.; Don Elser, Notre Dame, seventh, 48ft. 10in.; Dave Cook, Illinois, eighth, 48ft. 1¼in.; Albert Kamm, Illinois, ninth, 46ft. 10in.; Jim Tichenor, Oklahoma A. & M., tenth, 45ft. 11⅝in. (New N. C. A. A. record Old record 52ft. 10in., set by Torrance in 1933. Also shatters world record of 52ft. 7⅛in., held by Z. Heljasz, Poland, 1932.)

Javelin Throw. 10 Qualifiers—Won by Bob Parke, Oregon, 220ft. 11⅝in.; John Mottram, Stanford, second, 216ft. 5½in.; Ralston Legore, N. C., third, 206ft. 8¾in.; William Reitz, U. C. L. A., fourth, 206ft. ¾in.; Mark Panther, Iowa, fifth, 205ft. 10¾in.; Horace O'Dell, Manhattan, sixth, 203ft. 8¾in.; Nathan Blair, L. S. U., seventh, 201ft 9½in.; John Thornley, Utah, eighth, 189ft. 10¾in.; Kennth Griffin, U. C. L. A., ninth, 185ft. 6in.; Carl Rigney, Oklahoma A. & M., tenth, 184ft. 6in. (New N. C. A. A. record. Old record 216ft. 7in., by Lee Bartlett, Albion, 1928.)

Berkeley Bell Wins From Gilbert Hunt

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23 (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell, New York tennis veteran defending his Delaware state championship, reached the finals yesterday with a bristling three-set victory over Gilbert A. Hunt, 18-year-old "giant killer" from Massachusetts Tech.

The unseeded collegian, who hails from Washington, D. C., and who eliminated three ranking contenders in the tourney's early rounds, was indisposed on taking the court against Bell, and, except for the first set, was in no condition to cope with the New Yorker, who stroked out a 7—5, 6—1, 6—1 triumph.

The women's singles championship will be decided today between Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington. Mrs. Van Ryn reached the finals by eliminating the title defender, Anne B. Townsend of Merion, Penna., 6—0, 6—2, while Mrs. Jessup conquered Alison R. Harrison, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4.

Men's doubles finalists are the teams of Allison and John Van Ryn, and Bell and Wilbur Hess of Rice Institute.

Perry Meets Haas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 23—Intense tournament competition fell heavily about the veteran shoulders of Nelson Whitney yesterday and he gave way to Samuel Perry, of Birmingham, Ala., 4 and 3 in the semifinals of the southern amateur golf championship at the New Orleans Country Club. In the other semifinal match, 17-year-old Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans, defeated W. R. Howell, of Richmond, Va., 1 up. Haas qualified for the semifinals by defeating Julius Hughes, Atlanta, while Howell eliminated Vincent Dantoni, New Orleans. Whitney, whose last tournament was in 1919, with ease defeated Crawford Rainwater, Atlanta, in the quarterfinals, 7 and 6. Perry entered the semifinals by a similar victory over Benjamin Weddington Jr. of Meridian, Miss.

Holders of the New Thames Downstream Record

© International News Photo

Yale's Varsity Eight-Oared Crew of 1934

Bow, W. S. Kilbourne '35; No. 2, J. S. Pillsbury Jr., '35; No. 3, J. P. Agen '34; No. 4, H. G. Allen '36; No. 5, J. S. Atwood '34; No. 6, E. D. Wilson '35; No. 7, B. I. Taylor '35; Stroke, Capt. J. H. Jackson '34; Coxswain, J. H. Holmes Jr., '36.

'Grand Slam' for Yale Crews —Varsity Breaks 1916 Record

Tremendous Throng Views 72d Regatta Along With President Roosevelt—Captain Jackson Strokes Eli Four Miles in 19m. 51 4-5s.

Harvard-Yale Regatta Winners

Varsity Eights

Yale ..... 19m. 51⅘s.

Junior Varsities

Yale ..... 9m. 40⅕s.

Freshman Eights

Yale ..... 9m. 47⅗s.

Combination Eights

Yale ..... 11m. 18s.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23—It was Yale's day. Skimming down the placid waters of the Thames River, one of the finest Yale varsity eights ever turned out by the New Haven university made it a "grand slam" for the sons of Old Eli last evening, when Capt. John H. Jackson '34 stroked his varsity eight to a brilliant record-breaking downstream victory over a splendid Harvard eight, captained by Bradford Simmons '34. This brought to a close the seventy-second annual Harvard-Yale regatta which will go down in rowing history for more reasons than one.

In the first place the President of the United States witnessed all of the races from the referee's launch. Drawn largely by his presence, one of the greatest throngs that has ever assembled in this city lined the river's banks, stood on freight cars, almost filled an observation train or sat on the yachts which lined the course. And all were well repaid for being there.

Having won the two morning events, as well as the combination race of the previous evening, there was the greatest amount of confidence in the Yale quarters while waiting for the start of the big race at 7:45 p. m., E. S. T. In the city a clean sweep was being predicted by Yale followers, and practically all of those who had gathered for the regatta and were neutral as regards the two camps, were freely stating that Yale would win the big race. They were basing their opinions on the fact that the Yale freshmen and junior varsity had taken their events, and neither of these two eights was rated as highly as the Yale varsity; while the Harvard freshmen had been regarded as the best yearling eight that had been turned out since the famous Cassedy, Bacon, Saltonstall, Bancroft combination occupied the stern seats in the Crimson freshman eight of 1930.

First Crew to Beat 20 Min.

It takes only a glance at the statistics of the four-mile race to show just how good Yale was. Way back in 1916 a Harvard crew stroked by Charles C. Lund went over the famous four-mile course in 20m. 2s., which was a new record. Last evening Yale not only shattered that mark, but became the first eight ever to cover the downstream course in less than 20 minutes. The official time for Yale was 19m. 51 4-5s. and her margin of victory over Harvard was about three lengths. And what is still more the eight oarsmen in the Yale shell went over the finish line in splendid condition and looked as if they could have bettered their time, had Harvard pushed them harder.

While Harvard failed to win a single race, the Crimson varsity eight is certainly entitled to a word or two of praise. Not only did the Harvard oarsmen give all they had over the entire course, but they too broke the previous downstream record. Their official time was 20m. 1 3-5s., good enough to win almost any four-mile race. It was a case of greater power in the Yale shell. Both rowed in fine form; but Yale, rowing a lower stroke practically all of the way sent her shell through the water a little faster than the Crimson. This forced Stroke Drury to keep his oarsmen at a higher beat and as a result they were entirely unable to challenge Yale's lead over the last half-mile of the course and Yale finished the last 100 yards going away.

Even at the Half Mile

Conditions were ideal for the race when the two crews came out to the starting line, Yale reaching it a little ahead of the Crimson. They were away on time, with Harvard taking a slight lead and holding it for about a minute, when the Blue gradually worked ahead and from then on Harvard was never able to pass the flying Elis.

At the half-mile mark Harvard had wiped out Yale's lead and they were on even terms; both eights being caught in 2m. 19s. Here the Yale captain turned on a little more power and the Blue gradually drew away from the Crimson, the times at the mile mark being 4m. 47s. for Yale, and 4m. 49 2-5s. for Harvard. Yale made another slight gain over the next half-mile, the Blue passing the 1½-mile flag in 7m. 16 2-5s., with Harvard 2 4-5 seconds behind. At the half-way mark Yale was still showing a steady gain and passed the flag in 9m. 48 1-5s., with Harvard being timed at 9m. 52 2-5s. This margin had been raised to 5 1-5 seconds as Yale shot by the three-mile post in 14m. 42s., and it was raised to an even 7 seconds at the 3½-mile post with Yale shooting by in 17m. 52s.

Following the race the two crews elected their captains for 1935, Yale chose William Skinner Kilbourne '35, of New York City, bow in the winning eight; while Harvard chose Samuel Smith Drury Jr. '35, of Concord, N. H., stroke of the Crimson eight.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Varsity Eights

Year and victor	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42⅕s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 58s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44⅘s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20h. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1½s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12⅘s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19⅘s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42⅕s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 1⅕s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58⅗s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	†20m. 14⅕s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35⅕s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21⅗s.
1929—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9⅘s.
1931—Harvard	20m. 21s.
1932—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1933—Harvard	22m. 46⅗s.
1934—Yale	*19m. 51⅘s.

*Downstream record. †Upstream record.
Victories—Yale 38, Harvard 34.

1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	44	22	.667
Toronto	40	26	.606
Rochester	40	27	.597
Montreal	33	33	.500
Albany	30	33	.476
Syracuse	27	35	.435
Buffalo	27	37	.422
Baltimore	16	44	.267

Results June 22

Albany 6, Buffalo 3.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 5.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 8.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	64	18	.780
Missions	47	35	.573
Sacramento	43	39	.524
San Francisco	38	44	.463
Hollywood	37	44	.457
Oakland	37	45	.451
Seattle	30	50	.375
Portland	29	50	.367

Results June 22

Sacramento 6, Hollywood 4.
Oakland 6, Missions 2.
Portland 3, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 1.

Yale University Crew Statistics—1934

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wght.
Bow	William S. Kilborne '35	New York City	21	6	2	176
2	John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35	Crystal Bay, Minn.	21	6	1	178
3	James R. Agen '34	Seattle, Wash.	24	6	4	181
4	Henry G. Allen '36	Kenwood, N. Y.	19	6	4	186
5	John S. Atwood '34	Springfield	21	6	3	185
6	Edward S. Wilson '35	Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	6	7	191
7	Benjamin I. Taylor Jr. '35	Harrison, N. Y.	22	6	2	178
Stroke	Capt. John H. Jackson '34	New Haven	22	6	3	183
Cox	Joseph H. Holmes Jr. '36	Pittsburgh, Penna.	21	5	7	122
	Averages, excluding coxswain		21½	6	3¼	182¼

Harvard University Crew Statistics—1934

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wght.
Bow	Raymond S. Clark '36	New York City	19	6	1	174
2	Taggart Whipple '34	Cohasset, Mass.	21	6	2	175
3	Capt. Bradford Simmons '34	Baltimore, Md.	21	6	2	190
4	Arthur F. Chase Jr. '34	Upper St. Regis, N. Y.	19	6	1	185
5	Gridley Barrows '34	Sharon, Mass.	21	6	3	190
6	James E. Gardner Jr. '36	Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	20	6	4	189
7	Leonard P. Eliel '36	Berkeley, Calif.	19	6	3	183
Stroke	Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35	Concord, N. H.	22	6	3	178
Cox	Edward S. Litchfield '34	Katonah, N. Y.	22	5	3	120
	Averages, excluding coxswain		20¼	6	2¾	183

Two California Tennis Players In the Final

Tidball and Mako to Meet for Eastern College Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Two Californians in the singles, and a California team and one from Harvard in the doubles, will fight out the Eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championships at the Richmond County Country Club, as the result of the semifinal matches yesterday. C. Gene Mako, though still a junior, representing University of Southern California, will oppose Jack P. Tidball, making his final collegiate appearance this season, after winning the national intercollegiate title last year, for University of California at Los Angeles, while Mako, teamed with Philip Castlen, will confront S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, and A. Carl Helmholz, in the doubles final.

Mako had an easy task to eliminate E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham University, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1, but Tidball was carried to five sets to win from another newcomer in college play, Leonard S. Patterson of California Institute of Technology, the score being 2—6, 13—11, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.

The Harvard pair played two matches, winning from Hugh J. Lynch and Norcross S. Tilney of Princeton, in the morning, and then eliminating the New England intercollegiate champions, Robert G. Husted and Paul Guibord of Dartmouth, in the afternoon. The scores of the first were, 7—5, 7—5, while the semifinals went to Harvard, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3. Then Mako and Castlen scored over Ralph Minnich and F. C. Whitman, the latter the son of the former National champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, the second Princeton pair, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Eastern Intercollegiate Championship

Singles—Semifinal Round

Jack P. Tidball, U. C. L. A., defeated Leonard S. Patterson, C. I. T., 2—6, 13—11, 6—6, 2—6, 6—1.

C. Gene Mako, U. S. C., defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—Third Round

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, and A. Carl Helmholz, Harvard, defeated Hugh J. Lynch and Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, 7—5, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Davenport and Helmholz defeated Robert G. Husted and Paul Guibord, Dartmouth, 6—7, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Mako and Philip Castlen, U. S. C., defeated Ralph Minnich and F. C. Whitman, Princeton, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Pickups

EVIDENTLY inspired by their 4-to-0 victory over the great Carl Hubbell on Thursday, the Chicago Cubs made it two straight over the New York Giants yesterday at Wrigley Field, handing the world baseball champions their worst defeat of the current season, 15 to 2. New York's lead in the National League race was thereby reduced to three games.

Paul Dean won his ninth game of the season yesterday for the St. Louis Cardinals when he defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers by 7 to 2. He has only one defeat charged against him. The veteran Ray Benge gave him a battle for four innings, but in the fifth the Cardinals took the lead for good. Manager Frankie Frisch led the attack on Brooklyn pitching, with five straight hits for a perfect day. Dean struck out 10 batters.

Incidentally, Paul and Dizzy Dean have between them won 19 games for the Cardinals this season, which is more than half of the games the team has won.

Some smart relief pitching by Ralph Birkofer, rookie left-hander, gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 7-to-4 victory over the Braves yesterday at Forbes Field. After the Boston club had pounded Heinie Meine all over the field for five runs in the first four innings, Birkofer came in and yielded only two safeties over the remaining distance.

Ethan Allen's safe bunt, a double by Todd and a single by Jeffries, gave the Phillies two runs in the tenth inning yesterday and enabled them to beat Cincinnati, 4 to 2.

With some able help from the Cleveland Indians, who defeated the Yankees, the Detroit Tigers went into first place in the American League yesterday by scoring an 11-to-3 triumph over the Washington Senators. The Tigers took the lead by the slim margin of half a game. The Senators suddenly dropped into the second division, while the Indians, by virtue of their victory, took possession of third place. The Boston Red Sox, who beat the White Sox, took fourth place.

The Indians handed Vernon Gomez his second defeat of the season after he had won 12 games. They touched him for eight hits and all of their runs during the seven innings he worked, but could not score off Burleigh Grimes, who pitched the eighth and ninth. Monte Pearson limited the hard-hitting Yankees to seven hits and shut them out after Earl Combs crossed home plate in the first inning.

Bob Burke held the Tigers in check for seven innings at Griffith Stadium yesterday, but in the eighth the Bengals broke out with a rally that netted nine runs and drove the slim left-hander to the showers. Marvin Owen made four safeties for the Tigers, while big Hank Greenberg drove in four runs.

Fred Ostermueller turned in his second triumph within a week yesterday when he defeated the White Sox, 11 to 1. His mates, the Red Sox, gave him brilliant support in the field and also hit the ball hard. Dick Porter batted in three runs with a double and single.

England Bats Well

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—England's batsmen mastered the Australian bowling as the two teams started their second test cricket match at Lords and had compiled 293 runs for the loss of only five wickets when stumps were pulled for the day. A fine sixth wicket partnership by Maurice Leyland and Leslie Ames was the feature of the English attack, the two veterans rolling up 182 runs. They were still at the wickets when the time was up. Earlier C. F. Walters had helped with a brilliant inning of 83. Young E. A. Chipperfield, one of the "colts" of the Australian side, again proved their best trundler, taking two wickets for three runs and later got a third.

European Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Austin's Service

London

HENRY W. AUSTIN, Britain's No. 2 lawn tennis player, has strengthened his service. This I noticed at Wimbledon the other day as "Bunny" was practicing with the famous professional coach, Daniel Maskell, on the courts of the All-England Club. Austin's service was coming over the net with a heartier zip than it did as a rule last season. And he was placing it cleverly as well.

Promising Form

Maskell's backhand—the strongest point of his game—was working beautifully, and Bunny had to keep moving at top speed. Unfortunately, Austin's shoes were not holding the dry surface of the court and he was skidding around in a most alarming manner. Once, indeed, he took a heavy toss in mid court which brought a little scream from his well-known actress wife, Phyllis Konstam, who was seated by the sideline. Bunny had been out of the game for a few weeks, and, quite naturally, was some way off midseason form. But I thought he was shaping quite well on the threshold of the new grass-court season, and this opinion was shared by his father.

Father Watches Points

Austin senior was paying special attention to Bunny's tendency to drag a foot over the baseline at the moment of serving. To remedy this, Bunny scratched a line on the court with his toe a few inches behind the baseline, and served from that position. Watching the workout also was Ena Rapps, who is one of the most promising women players at Norwood where Austin senior spent many hours coaching Bunny in the years gone by. She was studying the way Austin and Maskell hit the ball at the top of the bound and sometimes on the rise. "That is one of the chief differences between a club player and a first-class one," she said. And as a generalization, that did not seem too bad.

Early Days

In the dressing room afterward, Bunny and I talked again of the days when we traveled together by train to our day schools at Croydon. After that, he went to Repton, where he was quite a distinguished cricketer. Now he never touches a bat. "Whenever anyone asks me to play cricket," he said, "the match always clashes with some lawn tennis fixture." And that is easy to believe, for in these days an amateur games player of consequence has almost impossible demands made upon his time by the sport which he adorns.

Like Father, Like Son

The foundations of Austin's beautiful style were laid, in vacation time, by his father, when "Bunny" was a schoolboy. And an early hint of greatness to come was Bunny's victory in the junior championship of 1923. Physical handicaps have placed in his path difficulties which most lawn tennis players do not experience, but he has overcome them determinedly, and has earned an honored place among the immortals of the game. Austin's father was an exceptionally versatile athlete in his day, and his achievements are still recalled with pride at the Norwood Lawn Tennis Club, of which he is president. He was the mainstay of the Norwood Cricket Club in the old days, scrum half in the Norwood Rugby football team, and winner of Norwood lawn tennis competitions times beyond counting. It is a clear case of like father, like son.

Only Four Matches In Western Tennis

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 23—One doubles team advanced through the quarterfinals of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. In this match, the only one played in the men's division, Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, and Karl F. Kamrath of Austin, Texas, won in straight sets against the Ball brothers, George H. and Russell E., of Austin, Texas. The count was 6—4, 8—6, 9—7.

Rain postponed most of the matches. The women, however, got in three doubles contests. The Los Angeles pair, Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt, reached the semifinals by defeating Ruth Riese of Saginaw, Mich., and Lucille Dailey of Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta and Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated George H. and Russell E. Ball, El Paso, 6—4, 8—6, 9—7.

Women's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Ruth Riese, Saginaw, and Lucille Daily, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Louise Hofmeister, Chicago and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Grace N. Wheeler, Santa Monica, and Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.

Catherine Wolf, Hilhart, and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Margaret Hart, Chicago, and Geraldine Lechtner, Toledo, 6—4, 6—3.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship
Standing to June 22 Inclusive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Club—	W	L	Pts	Bat	Bwl	PP	PO	PC
Sussex	7	0	2	2	0	165	121	73.33
Yorkshire	6	1	1	1	2	165	106	64.24
Lancashire	5	1	3	3	0	140	99	58.00
Kent	5	2	4	1	0	180	98	54.44
Not'hamshire	4	3	3	0	0	150	75	50.00
Middlesex	4	4	2	1	0	165	73	44.24
Derbyshire	4	4	1	2	0	165	71	43.03
Essex	4	3	1	4	0	180	77	42.77
W'wickshire	3	2	3	2	2	165	69	41.82
Surrey	3	4	2	1	0	150	58	38.66
Lancashire	3	5	0	2	0	150	51	34.00
Hampshire	4	5	0	0	0	165	55	33.33
Wor'shire	2	3	2	2	0	150	49	32.66
Glam'g'shire	2	4	2	3	2	195	57	29.23
Glouc'shire	3	7	0	2	0	180	51	27.33
S'ersetshire	2	4	0	4	0	150	42	28.00
N'hamp'shire	0	8	1	0	0	135	5	3.70

College Girls' Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 23—The final-round match between Kathryn Pearson of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, and Beth Lancaster of Wellesley College in the sixth annual college girls' lawn tennis championship was postponed today because of rain. The girls will get together as soon as possible to play off the singles and doubles finals. Yesterday Miss Pearson and Margaret L. Haskell of Bryn Mawr College advanced to the doubles final by defeating Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, and Louise Kruezer of Cornell University, 4—6, 6—4 6—3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Detroit	35	24	.593
New York	34	24	.586
Cleveland	30	26	.536
Boston	32	28	.533
Washington	33	29	.532
St. Louis	27	30	.474
Philadelphia	23	35	.397
Chicago	21	39	.350

Results June 22

Detroit 11, Washington 3.
Cleveland 4, New York 1.
Boston 11, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	39	21	.650
St. Louis	35	23	.604
Chicago	35	26	.574
Boston	31	27	.534
Pittsburgh	29	27	.518
Brooklyn	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	22	35	.386
Cincinnati	16	40	.286

Results June 22

Chicago 15, New York 2.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.

Wood Defeats Shields

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. today defeated his Davis Cup team mate, Francis X. Shields, 11—9, 6—0, to win the tennis championship of London at the Queens Club. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., lost in the finals of the women's singles to Jacqueline Goldschmidt of France, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0. Miss Andrus was exhausted in the final set and was content to merely play the match out.

Yacht Race Postponed

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23 (AP)—With a light drizzle falling and heavier rain threatened, the America's Cup committee today canceled a scheduled contest between Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow and Yankee, skippered by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

Oxford Americans Help Beat Cantabs In Tennis Match

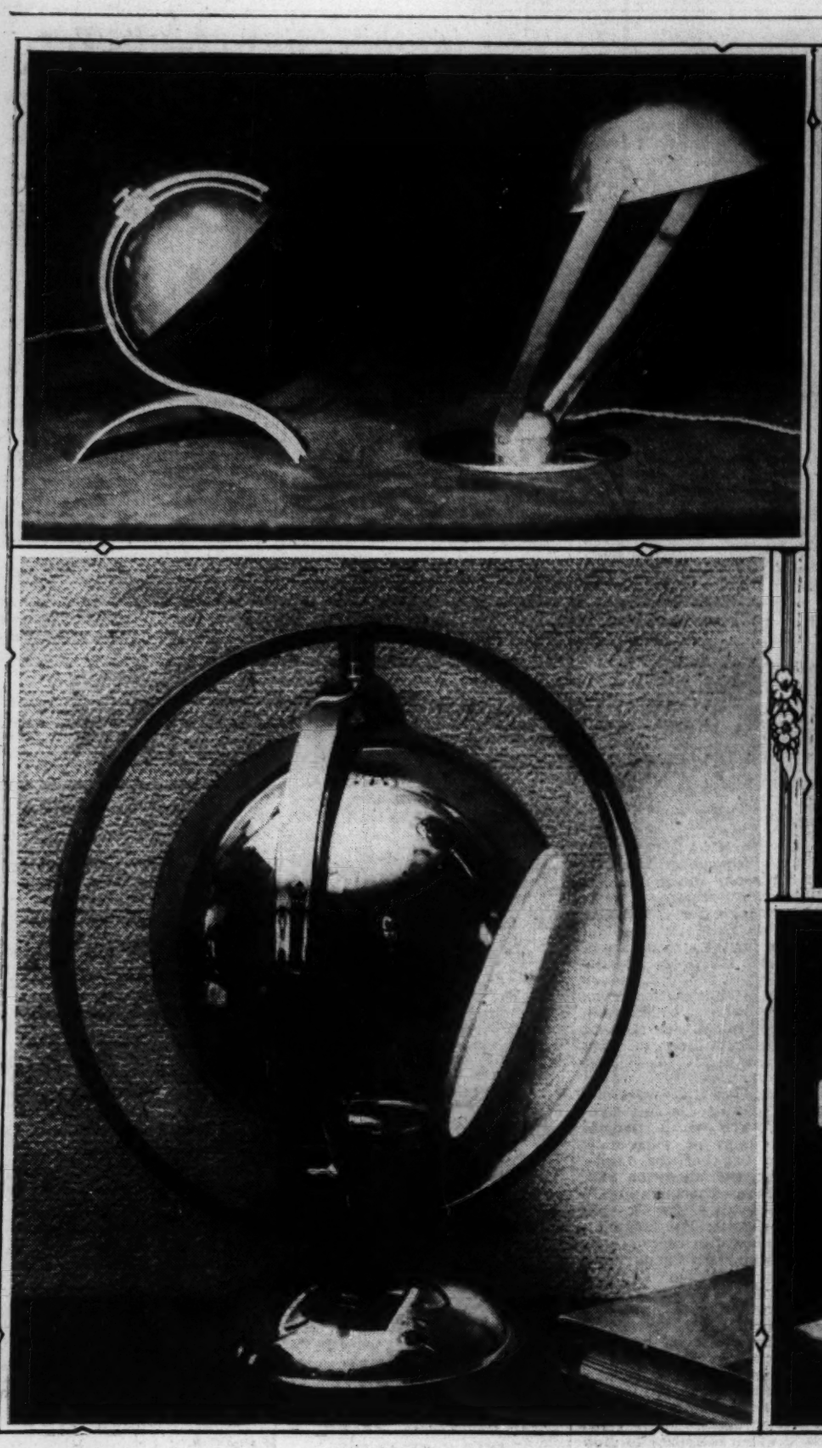
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Clayton L. Burwell, formerly of Sewanee University, U. S. A., skippered the lawn tennis players of Oxford University who, for the first time since 1929, recently defeated those of Cambridge led by David N. Jones, a graduate of Columbia University, U. S. A. In the 1934 match here, the Oxonians won by 13 matches (6 singles and 7 doubles) to 8 (6 singles and 2 doubles). The Dark Blues included in their team three Americans besides Burwell. They were G. C. Frank and A. M. Cuninggim, from Duke University and L. C. Wright, from University of North Carolina.

The match had a decidedly international flavor about it, for W. C. Choy was at Hong Kong prior to going up to Cambridge and two other Cantabs, K. Chartikavanij and M. Bhandari, are natives of Siam and Lahore respectively.

The Cambridge team had been considerably weakened by the departure of J. W. Nuthall, brother of the famous Betty M. Nuthall. His successor as president, the fast-serving Jones, set a brilliant example to the Cantabs when on the first day he beat Burwell by 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, and, in partnership with D. G. Freshwater, defeated G. C. Frank and J. A. S. Collins. The score at the end of the first day's play was six events all.

Interior Decoration and Antiques



This group of table lamps, originated by Damon of Paris, shows the degree to which present-day design has achieved highly pleasing forms while simplifying construction as much as possible. The graceful lines of undecorated metal deviate but slightly from the shapes that would be structurally necessary if artistic effect were wholly ignored. No doubt the designer thinks of each one as embodying art applied logically in contemporary manner. Some of them appeal instantly to our taste, but not all. Can reasons be given for each opinion?

Courtesy Damon, Paris, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Curtains Can Make a Room Smile

By **Mildred Chamberlain**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

THERE are many glass curtain materials which are inexpensive. Marquisette and cotton filet by the yard cost virtually the same, with a little in the favor of the marquisette as to price. There is no doubt as to the one which represents the more sincere taste—that is the cheaper material, the marquisette. The cotton filet net is only trying to be something more than it is, and succeeding badly.

Theatrical gauze is another textile which is useful as a glass curtain. It can be bought for as little as 18 cents a yard, in 36-inch widths, and comes in a wide range of colors. If a sunless room needs a feeling of sunshine, try some gold-colored glass curtains this season — a vase of golden gladioli somewhere in the room, and some brass, polished till it shines—and watch the room sit up and smile. Theatrical gauze is very decidedly one of those textiles which have to be made with care and thought.

Be Generous With the Hems

Like all sheer curtains, triple hems look better in this material, than those merely turned up. Be generous with such hems, too. Two inches wide for the front and bottom edges will make the curtain look dignified, and will carry more tone in the hems. Several two-inch tucks in the bottom of each curtain add interesting decoration to a material such as theatrical gauze, which would otherwise be a little insipid.

I would avoid this material in that drab color known as "natural." It is too reminiscent of the taupe era of 20 years ago, when color was anathema to us and the result was a world drenched in grays.

Speaking of inexpensive materials, there is osnaberg, costing even less than theatrical gauze. This is an opaque stuff, which can be used in the place of roller shades. It comes in a pretty color, which admits of dyeing very successfully. Inasmuch as it shrinks, this should be done before making up. If dyed, the shrinking will take care of itself. It is heavy enough to use as floor length curtains.

There are many interesting simple stitches which can be used on such curtains. Bright colored wools applied as running stitch, chain stitch, and lazy daisy, can add interest to these inexpensive fabrics

Linen, Home Dyed and Printed

Some coarse linen curtains seen recently were an example of what a dye pot and a very simple stencil or wood block motif, carefully applied, can produce. They were in a house of English cottage type, with leaded casement windows. The linen for the lined draw curtains had been dipped into salmon-pink dye. When the material was dry a two-inch circular motif, cut either from stencil paper or from linoleum, had been printed in black at six-inch intervals all over the material. The iron fixtures and the black motif with its wrought iron feeling were very consistent.

A conventional motif from the wall paper, printed several times along the lower edge of the curtains, in a color found somewhere in the room, may set the whole family to thinking about many other little things which may be done cooperatively to beautify the house. In this cooperation will be found great joy.

Curtains are a serious business. The eye is arrested by them almost at once. Their cut and making and draping are important. Like lampshades, they should be well-tailored. They need not represent much money, but color, decorative interest and fine workmanship are essential.

I wonder if you ever heard that curtains need training? When first put up, over-draperies should be gathered into evenly pleated masses, curtain by curtain, each curtain tied in two or three places, and left over night, to allow it to set in careful folds. Theatrical gauze can be pleated by hand into 2-in. pleats before or after hanging. It retains this "set" given them, and has a very smart look.

Don't forget about turning generous hems. There is something expansive about a generous hem.

Lamps for Lard and Lard Oil

AT THE last meeting of the Rushlight Club, when members were guests of the North Andover (Mass.) Historical Society, Dr. Rushford, president of the club spoke on the subject of lamps for burning lard and lard oil. From his own extensive collection, he brought a tin nursery lamp which was patented by William Howe of Boston, Mass., in December, 1812. Less than three weeks later there appeared in a Boston newspaper an advertisement of it, which is of special interest as the earliest known wood-cut of a patented lamp.

Tin lamps were made in Salem, Mass., as early as 1640, Dr. Rushford stated; also, that flat wicks were used in England before 1780, and were invented by a Frenchman. In his research he has found that the first patent for a lard burning lamp was issued in June 11, 1798, eight years after the Patent Office was started; from 1790 to 1840 but five patents were issued for this class.

The lamps which he displayed were most ingenious. One was over 1000 years old, the others ranging from 75 to 200 years. A most unusual variety of lights was demonstrated by the speaker. The members watched him insert and light a wick in a piece of beef suet; in a lamp, beef drippings burned gayly; lard and lard-oil lamps flamed as they did many years ago. All were of different designs although the basic idea was much the same. Most patented lard lamps are constructed with some copper to conduct the heat of the flame to the lard, or are provided with a pressure device to force the lard toward the flame.

Pressed Glass Exhibited

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence, Kan.

ARRANGED according to Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee's book, "Early American Pressed Glass," an exhibition is attracting Midwestern collectors to Thayer Museum, the University of Kansas. Twenty-five of the more than one hundred collectors in Lawrence have loaned specimens of this glass to the exhibit for the summer.

Founded by New Englanders, Lawrence has many who are interested in this ware. Every main group in the Lee book is represented by pieces dating from the beginnings of pressed glass times to the 'nineties. Outstanding is the Frosted-and-Clear group with Westward Ho, Lion, Jumbo, Polar Bear and Coin patterns. Another extensive division is the Grape, with Magnet, Beaded, Heavy, Medallion, Band and Paneled patterns included.

Leading the color section is a pair of apple green Thousand-Eye celeries. A Dolphin-Double-Ribbon compote is a handsome piece in the Ribbon class. A Liberty Bell plate heads the Clear-Conventional group. Fruit patterns include Blackberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Stippled-Cherry and Baltimore Pear. A Log-Cabin sugar and creamer represent stippled glass. Other type items are: a Ray plate; a Lincoln-Drape salt, a Barberry compote; an emerald green Hobnail water pitcher; Loop-and-Dart goblets; Star-and-Feather plates; Daisy-and-Button boats.

Lawrence collectors are organizing a society and hope to found a permanent exhibit of early American pressed glass for the university.

Some Modern French Lamps

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

THE complete freedom with which the electric light bulb may be placed in any desired position, opens the way for present-day designers to create lamp forms of a variety never dreamed of in times of candles and of oil. Then the flame portion must be upright, and the utmost variation from having the fuel directly below the burner was, with oil, to have it a little to one side. With candles there was the socket to be reckoned with as a fixed factor; that must be just so large, and a certain height must be allowed for the body of wax or tallow.

That these conditions were no hindrance to the design of innumerable graceful holders—candlesticks, candelabra, chandeliers—there is abundant evidence in almost every home. With all the advantages of cleanliness, power and compliance to all conditions that electricity holds, candlesticks of brass, pewter, silver or glass, with white or colored spires topped by soft flames continue to be, as they have been for ages, an important and common decorative detail. Oil and gas may be forgotten now for lighting in homes of comfort, but the candle, which has been used for nearly a score of centuries, is even now a touch of luxury for the home table.

Firelight Charms; Electricity Serves

Light of candles for the dinner table, like that of the open fire for conversation afterward, satisfies fully. It may be because they are of so little service for the days' routine in home or office, that their very contrast provides a passing escape from that well-worn round. Then, our atavistic bents may be at work more often than we are aware, to make the moving and varicolored flames of the hearth and table hold our contented attention.

But most of our hours are spent otherwise than dining and chatting. At those times we are very glad to have the flameless lights, strong or dim as the occasion calls for, shaded or open, placed high or low, rays thrown readily wherever wished. All these are expectations fostered in recent years, as the acquiescent light bulb and its slight wires have invited prolific ingenuity.

It had seemed that all possible needs or desires had been satisfied, that designers had supplied all the variations of forms for light holders that could be thought of. Then there appeared in design a fresh impulse that frankly welcomed the machine as its fellow worker, utilized machine-made metal shapes for articles that were partially hand-built and that shunned all applied ornament. Whatever pleasing was in the nature or color of the material was called out, nothing was included not needed for the utility or the strength of the object. Within these bounds simple curves and geometrical forms have been brought together in designs that aim primarily to achieve certain lighting results; beyond that, to have the forms of the completed units gratifying to the eye through their simplicity, good proportions and evident suitability for an intended use.

Too Many Designs, It Seems

Among these innumerable experiments in the design of electric lighting, some have been acceptable in their simplicity, shapeliness and utility, while many seem to have been hasty and ill-considered in conception. It has been difficult, apparently, for most people to break away from traditional forms—such as the thought of a new lamp as necessarily having as bulky a base as once was needed to hold a supply of oil.

The new freedom in contemporary design led too many to labor with heavy thoughts and slight knowledge at tasks better suited to those who were buoyantly inspired and thoroughly trained. To be odd, or novel, or ingenious, or merely startling, some thought was to be cleverly modern, in devising furnishings. That has been outgrown except for occasional minor and negligible cases. The merely novel or startling failed to sell and some producers paid high for being taught that good taste will turn from such things.

Always, it seems, the French show us the way in matters artistic. Whether they originate designs or adapt those of other peoples, they give things an air that seems to be the peculiar talent of this land. The pictures above were selected during one of numerous visits to galleries and studios of Paris a few months ago, where it was broadly enlightening to meet designers in many lines and see products at their sources. At Damon's, 4 Avenue ler de Serbie, I found these and many more table lamps. They serve well to show how satisfying single, elementary curves can be when brought together with a fine sense of proportion and balance.

The picturing of a few of these modern conceptions gives occasion for trying out a suggestion made in these columns last week. Upon a quiet mind each one of the group may be allowed to impress itself as it will, some more pleasantly than others. Then, the reasons for the different impressions may be looked for, so that our appreciation of these examples of modern applied art may be a conscious and constructive appraisal. As such it will tend to enliven similar future attentions and to make taste more discriminating.

The left in the top row gives a first impression of being of natural and necessary form for its purpose—a low lamp, that can be adjusted to throw its light directly downward, horizontal, or to any angle between. The shade itself is half spherical; its support is closely concentric; the base picks up the curve of the support, reverses and carries it back for needed stability.

Anybody who attempted to meet the mechanical specifications embodied here would, it seems, have produced just the same thing. But more has been done than meeting all those. The relative sizes of base and shade-curves are of a rightness that only sensitive taste could determine. The width of the base—just enough on each side beyond the shade when it looks straight down—places the whole firmly where it stands, but does so daintily.

Next, Ingenuity. Then, Chaste Grace

The next lamp might have been made as a contrast in mechanics in symmetry and in harmony of lines, for all that its range of positions and use are the same. The two-bulb lamp is also for the most part geometrical; rectangular base, cylindrical shades, a single-curve support for each shade, no trace of adornment anywhere. The effect is that of a pair of a highly stylized flowers with stems of unequal length, yet the means that give this effect are seen to be spontaneous and almost primitive. This, too, delights the eye.

In the lower row, those on the left and right have full facilities of position change and are proportioned with nicety. They are things of amusement rather than of beauty and bring in novelty without offense. They appeal to another phase of our tastes and are welcome offsets to the more æsthetic.

In the center below there may be an experiment in subtle illuminating effects or possibly bold adventure in unconventional forms. Glistening with light it may be wholly desirable. In the photograph it looks to be of doubtful long-time satisfaction. We wonder what it is all about, and why it is at all. Other persons might think of it differently, having come to it from quite another experience in taste.

French and English Rooms Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri

THREE weeks ago an article on this page described some of the furnished rooms in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery, which is in Kansas City, Mo. Attention was centered then on the five American rooms, but it should be mentioned that two other rooms are quite as important, since they show some of the style background for the architecture and furnishings of the colonists.

One of these is English, of around 1750, revealing the furnishing fashions of the mother country in the generation just before the Revolution in the colonies. These were the fashions that were being followed at a little distance, but whose richness was seldom equaled by colonists.

Rather more remotely the French room of the early 1700's is allied to American pre-Revolutionary styles. Such cabinetwork and such taste in interior decoration as are seen in this Parisian room were strong influences in shaping the English standards shown in the interior mentioned just before—standards that in turn were accepted, with reservations, by the New World branch of England.

The title to the previous article credited the museum to Kansas City, Kan., when it should have named Kansas City, Mo.

Paintings on Velvet

By LOUISE KARR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recent interest in these paintings in connection with exhibitions of American folk art may warrant attention being called to a brief paragraph published in the Connoisseur for August, 1931, to the effect that Charles Towne of London, (1781-1851) styled himself "Inventor of Paintings on Velvet."

The item is not especially enlightening, but if its information is correct, it dates the vogue for these quaintly individual pictures, with their elusive qualities and their faintly blooming textures. The term "inventor" also emphasizes the mechanical nature of the pictures and affords a comment, taken as one pleases, on the various suggestions that they are similar in feeling to the modern productions of Cezanne and others, if not forerunners of them.

The "invention" if any, consisted in the utilization of movable stencils and other mechanical aids in tracing designs, and in the mixing of colors with tragacanth or other gum dissolved in water, so that they would adhere to the background of velvet without running. The period for this work is about 1800-1840.

Along with the paintings on velvet, and belonging to the same type, were the varieties called "Oriental," "Chinese," and other paintings on cardboard. "Mezzotints" were so named by reason of their supposed imitation of the engravings, but were nothing more than paintings in powdered lead mixed with the gum water.

A young lady's education was not considered complete unless she was able to present to family and friends one or more samples of these anomalous paintings. They were the result of industry, care, patience, and often showed considerable skill and artistic sense. The combination and arrangement of the movable stencils, sometimes called "models," the management of such mechanical aids to drawing as compasses and rulers and the shading of colors, composed no small task and called for ingenuity and taste. These qualities had heretofore found exercise in the embroidery "pictures" of the preceding era. Later they were to develop into the freedom of creative modeling and painting, which women now share with men.

It seems that, originally the stencils were cut by the pupils, from "horn paper," which itself was a home product. To make it, a good quality of drawing paper was immersed in linseed oil, allowed to fully dry; then it was dipped in turpentine and dried. Thus rendered transparent, the horn paper was placed over an engraving, or any desired design, which was traced on it and the stencils cut. Being made singly, they might be placed, with slight divergencies according to the personality of the worker, upon the background for the color to be painted in. This latter fact accounts for the slight but puzzling differences in size and arrangement of so many of these paintings, all evidently done from the same design.

In placing these souvenirs of a never-to-be-duplicated past in our homes, it is necessary to consider their surroundings carefully. Except in case of an entire collection, they are better suited to a side wall than to an over-mantel. They do not conflict—conflict is perhaps not just the right word for such meek personalities—rather they do not retire into banal feebleness, in the presence of a fine old portrait, but the general run of oil paintings, water colors and engravings seem wholly foreign to them. With Victorian Empire types of furniture they often take on a pleasing air of harmony and decoration.

in hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.
Hide Ugly Wires
by using
Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist
4 sizes
10c packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH PIN CO., Phila.

EARL ELWYN SMITH
Modern Interiors
Draperies Upholsteries Rugs Wall Coverings
Furniture Wood Work Illuminating Modernizing
Interior and Exterior PAINTING Decorative and Commercial
KENMORE 3455
Estimates and Specifications Submitted.
248 BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON

NALLYWARE
UNBREAKABLE
Cups, Saucers, Children's Mugs, Plates, Baby Plates, Jugs, Basins, etc., and Fancy Goods in Artistic Colours
MADE IN AUSTRALIA
Sole Manufacturers NALLY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: 89 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

BETTER BUY THE BEST
B·A·L·M PAINT
British Australian Lead Manufacturers Pty. Ltd
CABARITA SYDNEY
" UNITED "
AUSTRALIA'S HIGH GRADE PAINT
Australasian United Paint Co. LTD
MELBOURNE · SYDNEY · ADELAIDE

Progress in Education

Adapted to Eskimo's Needs

Where 3 R's Deal With Facts on Reindeer and Whales

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHY schools for the Eskimo?" ask the uninitiated. What possible good can an education do for the fur-clad igloo-dwellers of the arctic tundra? To those of us who have worked for years among the Eskimos, the answer is obvious. An education will help them to take care of present and future needs, to cope more easily with their harsh environment, to come off victorious in their unceasing struggle for existence.

It is true that the Eskimo requires only a minimum of reading, writing, and arithmetic. And this fact was not overlooked by the United States Bureau of Education when it established schools among the Alaskan natives. Half of each day, it was decided, should be devoted to the mastering of the basic tools of learning, the remainder of the time spent on the industrial arts. What these industrial arts shall be, rests to a great extent with the individual teacher. Each, in his isolated village, must make his own adjustments to the situation, using whatever materials he finds available for the promulgation of learning.

One hears much these days of the need for an education that will fit the child for life. The necessity for this was kept constantly in mind in our school work at Wainwright, on the northern coast of Alaska. Pupils from 5 to 50 years of age crowded into our schoolroom, all eager for instruction. And to them problems of the most practical kind were given, problems that would have rejoiced the hearts of those educators who stress the "felt need" as motive power in learning.

Records of Reindeer Herds

Men and boys learned to keep accurate statistical records of their reindeer herds. They computed the cost of flour, tea, and calico, and learned how much of each of these commodities a fox skin or a pound of ivory or whalebone should bring. A cooperative store was started for the natives in order that they might reap their own profits from their produce, and the boys learned to buy and sell and keep the store books correctly. Reindeer owners and apprentices were instructed in methods of herd improvement, taught to value properly the reindeer brought to them through the efforts of a far-sighted Government.

Improved harnesses of sealskin were designed for sled dogs and deer. The advantages of light, well-built sleds over the clumsy ones hewed by hand-adz from driftwood, were demonstrated, and hardwood planks were shipped in from the States for their construction. In the schoolroom men and boys planed, hammered and sawed, steamed strips of hickory and bent them to the shape of sled bow and railing; mended broken locks of shotgun and rifle; soldered leaky stoves, lamps, and teakettles.

While Mr. Forrest was busy with the men, I turned my attention to the problems of the Eskimo housewife. Her greatest need, it seemed, was to learn the proper preparation of food. The ancient Eskimo lived exclusively upon meat, eaten raw, or partially cooked over a tiny fire of blubber and driftwood. For fuel was scarce and precious. It is now more than half a century, however, since the white man has brought his foods to the Eskimo—rice, beans, flour for bread. These call for long periods of cooking, hence a new type of economy.

In the beginning, stoves and stove pipes were fashioned from five-gallon coal-oil tins. In these, a slow, small fire could be maintained with sod and blubber. But this was far from satisfactory. At the Eskimo's very door lay a plentiful source of fuel supply, ignored throughout the ages; for the north coast of Alaska is rich in coal. Government teachers have taught the Eskimo to burn this fuel which can be readily gathered on the Arctic seashore during the brief summer season, or picked from cliffs of it along river and inlet. Stoves suitable for its use have found their way into the igloo, bartered for furs or for the coal itself.

Girls Learn to Cook and Sew

One of my problems as government teacher was to help the women and girls make use of these stoves in preparing palatable food for their families. For many years flour has been a familiar article in the igloo but the favorite way of eating it was in the form of mukpowrak, a pale sodden cruller fried in seal oil. At Wainwright, since I had no regular domestic science kitchen such as many of the schools possess, I held cooking classes daily in my own kitchen. Here Eskimo girls in neat calico caps, aprons, and dresses made light yeast bread, fried doughnuts in seal oil, baked biscuits and cookies, learned to steam rice and prepare dried apples, beans, and macaroni. Here too they learned to make fish soup, broth of ptarmigan and reindeer, and custards of canned milk and eider duck eggs from the tundra ponds in summer.

Cooking, however, was only one of our practical activities. The dress of the Eskimo is perfectly adapted to his rigorous climate but offers little variety and some obstacles to cleanliness. So the girls, sitting flat on the schoolroom floor, legs thrust out straight before them, learned to fashion cloth garments, awkwardly pushing the needle away from them with the forefinger, taking tiny parallel stitches close to the edge of the material, as in skin sewing with sinew. On snow shirts of bright sateen to be worn over fur parkas, they put forth all the skill of their ancestors, imitating intricate borders of black and white caribou in tiny triangles, squares or circles of gay cloth—with disastrous results. For the unhemmed bits of cloth were continually pulling apart and showing raw edges. In working with cloth, the methods handed down from generation to generation of fur sewers had to be laid aside and a new technique mastered.

The white man's coming has brought new ways of living to the arctic igloo. Our task was to teach the Eskimo to make the most of these new ways. With his reindeer as a dependable source of food and clothing, his coal supply on hand to keep the igloo warm during the nine bitter months of winter, his cooperative store to give just profits for his hunting and trapping, the Eskimo of the younger generation is finding life easier and happier through the efforts of the government schools.

In the Kitchen of the Government Teacher, Eskimo Schoolgirls Learned to Make Bread and Doughnuts.

The Inventor and His Patent

You and the Law Series—17

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

THE life of a patent is 17 years. During this period, the inventor who has procured the patent has the exclusive right to his invention. If he does not wish to use it himself, he may sell it to someone else to use. But no person other than the holder of the patent, whether that person is the

NELL WITTERS

inventor or someone who has purchased it from him, has any right to the use of the invention. At the end of the period, the invention becomes public property, unless Congress extends the period, a thing which it rarely does.

Patents are issued in the name of the United States of America and bear the seal of the Patent Office. They are signed by the Commissioner of Patents and attested by one of his assistants or by one of the law examiners designated by the commissioner, and are recorded in the Patent Office in books kept for the purpose.

The Department of Commerce has issued a pamphlet prepared by the Patent Office supplying information about patents and the means of obtaining them. Since over 1,900,000 patents have been issued, it advises a person who intends applying for a patent to search first and make certain that the device is not shown in some prior patent. Such a search would frequently prevent a great deal of unnecessary work.

Joint Inventors

It further states that the application for a patent must be made by the inventor only, and that no person who has not actually created a portion of the invention is entitled to be considered a joint inventor. A patent issued to more than one inventor, where only one person has actually invented the device, is invalid.

Since applications for patents are very complicated affairs, the Patent Office advises having them prepared by a competent patent attorney. The office keeps a register of attorneys, but it will not recommend an attorney or aid in the selection of one.

A person who invents any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter is entitled to a patent for it, provided it is not known or used by others in the United States before his invention, and provided that it has not been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country. In his application he must set forth the means used, so fully and clearly that anyone skilled in the science to which it is related can produce the same results by following the directions precisely as given.

An inventor who withholds his invention from the public, and uses it solely by himself, will not be given a patent, the purpose of a patent being to enable the inventor to produce the article for public use by a means which he alone may employ. And any inventor who allows his invention to be used publicly, or placed on sale, for more than two years before he applies for a patent, will by so doing forfeit his right to one.

No patents will be granted for useless devices, for printed matter, for methods of doing business, nor for machines which will not work.

Applications

No application will be accepted for examination until all its parts have been received. They are (1) the first fee of $30 (except in design cases), (2) a petition, (3) specification and claims, (4) an oath, (5) a drawing when needed. The correct forms to use may be obtained from the Patent Office by writing there for the pamphlet referred to above.

Applications are numbered in serial order and the applicant is notified of the number given his application. He should refer to it in all his communications with the Patent Office.

It is unnecessary for applicants to appear personally at the Patent Office. Their business can be transacted by correspondence. All letters should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and all charges on any matter sent should be prepaid in full.

NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

(Copyright, 1934, by Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater. All rights reserved.)

The Parent

Providing a Right Place

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

I do enjoy reading the experiences in practical child training that appear in this column. May I share some thoughts which have proved helpful with a daughter, now 14?

It has been brought home to me so many times that misunderstanding may come through our thinking that we have the right to expect some certain quality of thought which a child's active experience may not warrant. We may, for instance, through what seems to us to be an unselfish desire to help, be depriving the child of the opportunity to express unselfishness. He may see this quality manifested, and he certainly must have right example, but he must also experience it in order to make it his own, and it does seem so easy for us as parents to err in this particular direction. If there are several children in a family many normal adjustments come about naturally, but with an only child situations must be developed, and opportunities be in evidence constantly, though unobtrusively, to turn thought outward. When this is done the qualities of gratitude and unselfishness have opportunities to develop, and are spontaneously manifested in thought and action. The close association that the mother has in early years brings many opportunities for these things.

What may seem a troublesome or even a destructive tendency, may with a little thought, be replaced by a right idea. When daughter was learning to write she wrote nearly anywhere, when the impulse came. Admonition had no effect. One morning, after breakfast, a new, shiny, large-sized notebook and some bright carefully sharpened pencils appeared. On the first inside page was printed in imposing letters "E. W.—Her Book." On the next page was a jingle which explained that writing was like everything else, good in its place. It ended

So when you feel like writing,
Find a pleasant quiet nook.
Then run and get your pencil
And write it—in this book.

It worked. The joy of rightful possession and normal expression was encouraged and among treasured memorials are several books of stories, poems, letters, crude sketches and records of good times. These have given quite unexpected insight into her point of view on a number of subjects. It is well to remember that what may seem a troublesome tendency, to the more mature thought, often is really a groping attempt at true self-expression.

Sustained interest is not possible to a young child without occasional direction, but much aimless energy can be guided into useful activity. A small homemade desk with pigeonholes and even a drawer, was placed by the large desk downstairs. This was a source of pleasure and occupation for several years until she could use a larger one in her room upstairs. A desk gives a child a place for proper equipment. This is conducive to habits of concentration, industry and order, and fosters a right sense of satisfaction in work well done.

The Monitor has been a constant help and inspiration, in school work and at home. For several years she made, at her own suggestion, a collection of articles on many different subjects. These were fastened together with clips and properly classified, so she always had clippings to use and to pass around to others. Because of this interest she was not at a loss for something to do at times when she was not able to play with other children. This activity brought contentment, and it also proved to be excellent preparation for the home work she now has to do.

It is such a beautiful thing to watch unfoldment in the thought of children, and many experiences come which aid in our growth and development.

(Mrs.) D. C. W.

In Order to Understand Better

Indiana

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my appreciation of the "Progress in Education" page of the Monitor. The one of March 17 was especially interesting to me. The article entitled "Are You a Fair Teacher?" brought out so many important points to be considered, showing that if we would be really fair we must understand more fully.

From my own experience I know that the child coming from the humble home is often in need of more praise and encouragement. In Sunday School work I find one is much better fitted to meet the needs of the child if in touch with the parents and acquainted with the home environment.

I thoroughly enjoy all the letters in the Parent column, look forward to it each Saturday issue, and wish to thank all the parents, guardians and friends of children who have contributed the helpful ideas set forth.

(Miss) S. K. H.

Fun Practicing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

May I tell you of a plan devised by a certain teacher of piano to stimulate practicing and to provide frequent opportunities for students to use compositions brought to a state of creditable performance?

Pupils from eight to twelve years of age were organized under a name of their own choosing, "Musical Friends," with a view to meeting the first Tuesday of each month at the home studio of their teacher.

For the year's work a series of compositions was carefully selected suggestive of the four seasons—autumn, winter, spring and summer, respectively. The zest of each season is very real to children so why should one not add to the enjoyment of practicing by choosing compositions interpreting these happy moods, and thus aid in self-expression?

"Autumn with its dancing leaves, wood-cutters, rainy days, witches, goblins, gypsies and moonlight furnished material for a long-to-be remembered afternoon. Then followed "winter" with its festival songs, carols, church bells, and painted trees. These two class programs furnished material for a Christmas recital to which guests were invited. For the two spring meetings this loveliest of seasons is celebrated. A pot of daffodils is set in a conspicuous place for the first meeting and for the second a nosegay fresh from the woods. Irresistible!

Longfellow, Whittier, Stevenson and other favorites of children will be called upon to tell what the poet thinks of spring, and then will follow a feast of music whose titles and composers speak for themselves: Springtime Caprice—Grant Schoefer; Daffodils—Dutton; Birdling—Grieg; The Wood Nymphs Harp—Rea; Bells of Fairyland—Piaget; The Song of the Lark—Tchaikowsky; On Wings of Song — Mendelssohn-Thompson; The Charm of Spring—Reynold; The Frog Pool—Bassett; The Polliwog—Thompson; The Fish Story—Crawford; Uncle Jo Plays the ol' Banjo—Rodgers; Waltz of Dreams—Huston; Rustle of Spring—Sinding.

Hurrah for spring and music. It is fun practicing!

The teacher has been told that pupils can hardly wait from one meeting to another. The attendance has been almost perfect. Several, attracted by the monthly write-ups in the local newspaper, have joined the class, which continues to grow. There is a public recital in June, the material for which has already been prepared and tried out at these "friendly musicales."

Youth—On the 'Ideal Teacher'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHO is the "ideal teacher"? Discussion turned upon this question when, during the meeting of the Conference of New Ideals in Education, held in Oxford not long ago, the younger members undertook to address their elders on education as it appears to the eyes of youth.

None of the speakers had passed the age of thirty, many of them were a good deal short of it, and none of them had originally intended to talk about the "ideal teacher." But the subject interested them. They were led into it by the first speaker, and, after that, it became too absorbing to be abandoned.

"What we are shouts more loudly than what we say," said the first speaker, and it was generally agreed that nowadays success in teaching is more dependent upon personal qualities than upon academic achievements. In a world largely dominated by uncertainty, the young teachers said, the child—and especially the older child—is demanding standards against which to measure himself and his surroundings, and the teacher who, besides academic guidance, is capable of sensitive perception, reliable judgement and intellectual poise, is the one approaching most nearly the "ideal."

Constantly young teachers found themselves up against the cry of the children, "We are being taught how to think, but we do not know what to think." Constantly they were being reminded of the wide discrepancy between the standards prescribed by the ten commandments and the standards manifest in modern living. Constantly they saw how children were demanding some strong outside help in their search for what is true.

"They want a God," said one teacher, "and will define Him for themselves in time. But, on the way, they need our understanding help. Young people," she said, "are not ungodly. They are courageous, original, sincere. They are ready to build the New Jerusalem if only we can give them the straw with which to make their bricks."

A Clear Thinker

The "ideal teacher," it was decided, is the one who is best equipped to provide such straw. He may not be brilliant—discussion, indeed, tended to suggest that the less academically distinguished might sometimes be the more successful—but he must be capable, by his own clarity of ideas, of understanding the child's need for direction and of meeting and satisfying it at each stage.

Teaching Music to Little Tots

We March and Sing and Scales Become Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME of our readers may be interested to hear the way in which I teach music to very little children. I have two pianos and I do not take more than four in a class. The work can also be done in individual lessons, if parents so desire, the tuition, of course, being higher in such cases.

I like to start a class in June of the year previous to the first school year, disbanding the class a month before school opens. After that those who wish to continue, take private lessons once or twice a week.

The class work comes every day but Saturday and Sunday. The first few lessons are only 15 or 20 minutes long. Then the time gradually increases to an hour, but not an hour of straight piano work.

Wha We Do

We sing solos with piano accompaniment. We march around the room to the ticking of a metronome, doubling and tripling the time. We listen to chords and name them. We do a little syllable work and sing by memory little phrases given out at the piano and we guess at the time of a piece by listening for the accent. In the vocal work we learn where to take breaths, how to sing softly and sweetly, and not too high or too low. Each song is transposed to suit the individual speaking voice. Attention is given to pronunciation. Children pronounce words in a flat, shrill way—"tew" for "two," "raound" for "round," etc. Merely pronouncing correctly often eliminates the shrilliness. Only good music is given. The Jessie Gaynor "Slumber Boat" is lovely. Lullabies, even simple classic ones, are always good. Folk songs and little prayers set to music can be used. Children will sing, so why not teach them good songs and the way to sing them, and how to save their voices from being ruined later on by misuse.

The syllable singing fits beautifully into the school music which comes later. Before the end of a year, the little pupils can sing scales, triads and arpeggios in syllables and in numbers, even the half-steps of the chromatic scale present no difficulty.

The piano work is along the lines of the John Williams, Bilbro and Dorothy Gaynor Blake books, though I use suggestions freely from other beginners' books. An occasional review is important.

With An Audience of Dolls

Just before a recital, the class has a private recital only the dolls being allowed to attend. Then we talk a little about manners. We learn how to get on and off the stage nicely, how to curtsy, how to reply to every compliment with a simple "Thank you," and not to comment on one's own or another's mistakes except at lesson periods.

I feel that this type of work can be recommended to the consideration of teachers for the following reasons: (1) Children of this age are regular in attendance, because there are scarcely any outside interests to interfere. (2) Since no work is done at home, the teacher's work can be honestly judged. (3) It is a boon to tired mothers and to dads and to big brothers. (4) Where there are no kindergartens it is an excellent preparatory period to school, as school-teachers have testified.

H. L. C.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

HOUSE in the PINES
A Country School Near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. Junior College course with study abroad. Secretarial subjects. Household arts. Music. Art Studio. French House. Fine riding horses. THE HEDGES—A separate school for girls of Junior High-School Age.
MISS GERTRUDE E. CORNISH, Principal
100 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.

The ERSKINE SCHOOL
College courses for graduates of preparatory schools. City advantages in the Arts, Social Service and Secretarial Science. Riding and outdoor recreational opportunities.
For complete information write to
Miss Euphemia McClintock, Director
1118 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs
Guy M. Winslow, Ph.D., President
170 Woodlawn Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

ROGERS HALL
A forty-year-old college preparatory boarding school for girls in a delightful New England setting near The Mother Church, Boston. General academic and junior college courses. Secretarial training, liberal arts, music
Sports, gymnasium, swimming pool.
For illustrated catalog write
MRS. KATHARINE WHITTEN McGAY
Box 194 Lowell, Mass.

Cambridge Preparatory School for Girls
Twenty minutes from The Mother Church in historic and educational Cambridge.
Small classes, private tutoring with no extra charge wherever needed. Athletics. Understanding analysis of each girl's individual requirements.
5 Chauncy Tel. Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 5104

COEDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall School
Coeducational—Boarding and Day
Nursery Class through Senior High School
SUMMER SESSION—July 9, 1934, to August 18, 1934
Nursery and Kindergarten, Grade and High School Subjects. Cooking, Sewing, Typing, French, Spanish, Dancing, Art, Voice, Piano, Violin, Dramatics, Orchestra.
Catalog for Lower School or High School sent upon request.
300 N. SWALL DR., BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Phone OXford 6814

WINNWOOD
offers your boy or girl every opportunity for a happy and profitable summer vacation in ideal surroundings and under the care of trained counsellors. All camp activities are available at
WINNWOOD SUMMER SESSION
Charles H. Welsby, Headmaster
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

THE PRINCIPIA
believes that its students should be given the finest academic instruction and facilities it is possible to provide; that, however, the acquirement of knowledge and the training of the intellect is of questionable value unless accompanied by the development of character; that this development of character is achieved not so much by instruction as by experience in right living and straight thinking under wise guidance.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Upper School, Lower School, Senior College, Junior College
Coeducational

BOYS' SCHOOLS

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
Fully accredited. Prepares for college or business. Able faculty. Small classes. Supervised study. Ideal Location. Lower School for small boys in new separate building. Housemother. R. O. T. C. Fireproof buildings. Inside swimming pool. All athletics. Catalog. 36th year. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres., Col. N. J. Perkins, H. M. Box X, Fork Union, Virginia.

TILTON
Prepares Boys for College
Graduates in 53 colleges. In foothills of White Mountains. Wholesome home life. Separate lower school, cottage dormitories. Endowed. Moderate rates. 89th year. Catalog. T. W. Watkins, Headmaster, Box K, Tilton, N. H.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL
A Leading Preparatory School for Boys
Complete Development of the Individual Boy
High Scholastic Standards
Unusual College Preparatory Record
Excellent Athletic Facilities. Five Forms
Fall term opens Sept. 19
Summer Session (co-educational).
July 9 to Aug. 31
Send for catalogs 320 Huntington Ave., Boston
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed.M., Headmaster

ROXBURY
A College Preparatory School for Boys, grounded in tradition, progressive in outlook. Every student an individual, thoughtfully studied.
Flexible curriculum allows changing programs when necessary. Boys admitted whenever vacancies occur.
A large faculty of skilled teachers (one for every six boys).
Large campus, ample recreation facilities.
Junior Department.
For illustrated catalogue address:
A. C. SHERIFF, Headmaster
Cheshire, Connecticut
(15 miles north of New Haven)

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Penn Hall :-
ACCREDITED Junior College and High School for Girls. Music, Int. Decorating, Costume Design, Art, Secretarial, Trips to Washington and Gettysburg, Part of May at Ocean City. Riding, Golf, Swimming Pool, Tennis, etc. Rooms have connecting baths. Catalog: — Penn HALL, Box M, Chambersburg, Pa.

SEA PINES
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Happy and gracious atmosphere. College preparatory and general courses. Separate Junior School. Large wooded estate with private beach. Undenominational. All sports, riding. Summer camp.
FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box M Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

Waltham School for Girls
325 Lexington St., WALTHAM, MASS.
10 Miles from Boston
The atmosphere at Waltham School is conducive to the girl's progress whether she is 8 or 18. Teachers live, work and play with the students. A great outdoor playground is always available. Special courses in Domestic Science, Music, and Art. Lowest grades through college preparatory. Miss Louise Fay, Principal

OAK GROVE
A QUAKER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Emphasizes College Preparation Music, Art, Expression, Secretarial Science. Junior and Senior Schools.
Joyous outdoor life among Maine hills
Scholarship Courtesy Character
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Owen, Principals
Box 150 Vassalboro, Maine

La Rew School
AZUSA, CALIF. Azusa 36021
Boarding School for Girls 6 to 16
SUMMER CAMP JULY 1 to AUG. 30
Fascinating outdoor activities on school campus. Trips to beaches and mountains. Classes in English, Music, Drama and Art.

Furnished
Camp Property
FOR RENT
July to October, Union, Me.
60 acres, lake frontage, furnished lodge, with open fireplace, kitchen and dining porch separate buildings; 11 large tents 14x16, 2 cabins, 45 beds, electricity; 2 tennis courts, boats and canoes; fishing; fully equipped, including wood and ice for immediate operation; ideal for Boys' or Girls' Camp or Adults' Vacation Resort; only mile from village; adjacent to Camden Hills; part well wooded; artesian wells. MISS HARBOE, agent, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Noted for the success of its graduates. Send for illustrated catalogue. Dept. M.
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

Emerson College of Oratory
4-yr. degree course. Co-ed. Speech education, radio address; drama, theater technique; literature, journalism, education. Summer session, 55th year.
Harry Seymour Ross, President
130 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS
MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

DANCING
Fanchon and marco
Summer Normal Course for Dancing Teachers and advanced pupils. July 9 to August 4, inclusive. Four inspirational weeks. Write for booklet.
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
5600 SUNSET BLVD... HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

BUSINESS—SECRETARIAL
PACKARD SCHOOL
77th YEAR . . . Registered by Regents
Secretarial and Business Courses of College grade. Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, Bookkeeping, Marketing, Salesmanship and special subjects. Call, write or phone for catalog. CAledonia 5-7139.
6 Weeks' Summer Session begins July 2
249 Lexington Ave. (at 35th) New York

BOSTON
the location of one of the leading Business and Secretarial Schools in the United States. Established in 1865. Students from a distance assisted in finding suitable homes near The Mother Church. For catalogue 12 and detailed information address
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
334 Boylston Street

BUSINESS
Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

Wright MacMahon
Secretarial and Coaching School
Fifth Year of Progress
Our school has grown because of success in placing our graduates.
9538 Brighton Way OX. 9412
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

MILITARY SCHOOLS
FLORIDA
MILITARY ACADEMY
College preparation, with year round outdoor activities. Complete, modern facilities. Surf bathing, golf, sports, moderate inclusive rate. NO EXTRAS. Ideal outdoor life. Catalog. Address:
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

TEACHER TRAINING
NATIONAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
48th Year
Spend a profitable 6 weeks' summer session on the shores of Lake Michigan. New inspiration—fresh impetus—likely advance. Preliminary and Advanced classes for Teachers in Kindergarten and Elementary grades. Also cultural subjects including History, Literature and Art—Socialized activities. Unusual observation opportunities—Demonstration school. College Dormitory. June 25-Aug. 3rd.
Edna Dean Baker, Pres., Dept. 21-G, Evanston, Ill.

SECRETARIAL
The Secretarial School
(Located in Cambridge, Massachusetts)
Patronized by cultured young women who wish to prepare for responsible positions in the business or professional world.
A one year course giving thorough and comprehensive training in Secretarial Science.
The curriculum is well adapted to the mature mind of the college graduate.
All inquiries given prompt consideration.
Apply: 5 Chauncy Terrace, Cambridge

KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
Two-Year Course—first year, six collegiate subjects; second year, intensive secretarial training. One-Year Course of broad business training. Special Course for College women. Special schedule, special instruction.
For catalogue address Secretary to Director
New York Boston Providence
247 Park Ave. 90 Marlboro St. 155 Angell St.
Day and Resident Schools New York-Boston

BUSINESS
Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Westwood Village
Los Angeles, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St. 1717 N. Vine St.
Los Angeles, Calif. Hollywood, Calif.

HOSTESS TRAINING
SOCIAL HOSTESS
The new highly paid profession for women of culture. Ocean Liners, Clubs, Hotels offer fascinating, dignified employment. Creates important social and business contacts. Classes now forming. Individual instruction in Social Etiquette. A six weeks' course. For information or appointment, Mrs. Mary Manchester Rouse, Social Director, Park-Wilshire Hotel-Apartments, SOCIAL HOSTESS STUDIO OF CALIFORNIA, 2434 Wilshire Blvd., Telephone EX. 2141 Los Angeles, Calif. Saturdays, Barbara Hotel, Santa Barbara.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 8th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt., Box M, Onarga, Illinois

Chauncy Hall School
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

MOSES BROWN
AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition.
Upper school known for successful college preparation; lower school for sanely progressive methods. Small classes. Excellent equipment. All athletics. Pool. Secluded 25-acre campus.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 HOPE STREET PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ART
VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
300 Students 4-story building
BOSTON
SUMMER SCHOOL
Visitors always welcome
42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts
DRAWING—PAINTING
SCULPTURE—METALWORK
APPLIED DESIGN
Resident and Traveling Scholarships
Write for Catalog of the 55th Year
234 Fenway, Boston, Mass.

SEE Also Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"AUG. 2d.

Some roses came with June,
Many and brief and fair;
Mine may bloom in November,
They will be rare.

They may not flower profusely,
They may not flower at all;
But men who miss the summer
Must dream of fall."

"Aug. 3d. Hannah filled my backsack with treasures from her storeroom today, since it was nigh time to be paying another visit to Kaley of the Hollow. It is a good twenty-five miles over the Wind River range, but an excellent cool overcast day for woods travel. I try to get over twice a year, for one of these days Kaley will be a memory, a legend. My one worry is not that he will disappear, but that some enterprising newspaper man get word of our county's only hundred per cent hermit and make copy of him. Kaley deserves better than that, hermit though he is.

"Yet just to catch sight of him would precipitate the catastrophe of publicity, I am afraid. If symmetry is the basis of all beauty, beauty will have to look elsewhere, for Kaley is bent, lopsided, gnarled, irregular of countenance, and frost-bitten of aspect. His attenuated skeleton wears clothes that cling to it in a last-leaf manner. He looks like an unimportant remnant of a previous era, until you catch his quick blue eye which is very much of the present.

"He has changed little in my memory, and it must now be twenty years since Buddy Prosper and I first peeked through the hemlocks at his makeshift home. I can recall our thrill as he hove into view up the trail from his spring, carrying a pail of water, a long, gray, unimpassioned man. Summer shone on his brow, but there was winter in his eyes. His indifference to mankind seemed remarkable to me then, a singular sort of bravery. Now I recognize it as something too close to the reverse, a nervous dread of having to confront his neighbor. I remember an anguish of shyness settled upon Buddy and me when we finally summoned the courage to introduce ourselves, and he showed a rather more than perceptible disinclination for our society. I could never get Buddy to try it again. But I have gone calling regularly since.

"Each time I visit the old fellow, he seems a shade more remote. His place, I must say, offers every facility for remoteness. It is at least ten miles up Hollow Run from the nearest village, and his cabin crouches in a dip of forest which the cliff's shadow darkens by four even of an August afternoon. What sublimity is there in his nature that prompted him to choose so magnificent a site? On a clear day he can see twenty miles along the Wind River range. When once you trust yourself, said Goethe, you know the art of living. Was it complete trust in himself that brought Kaley here? Or complete distrust? It is impossible to ask him; he rarely ventured outside the palisade of silence he had built for himself on lesser quests than the whole subject of existence.

* * *

"But if I were to describe Kaley to a stranger, I should be careful to avoid giving a disagreeable impression. Kaley seems to live for himself. I detect the flagging cadence of one who lives solely for himself. At the same time Kaley, more than any man I know, is strangely purged of ego. He has become as impersonal as the granite boulder, his doorsill. The animals have perceived this. A toad sits at his cabin's entrance, undisturbed by his goings in and out. A family of chipmunks enjoys his wall. The deer have a runway, not fifty feet behind his cabin.

"Has a man a moral right to live to himself on this earth, hurting none, aiding none? It is an interesting question. And what is the secret that lies behind Kaley's coming to the Hollow? That is another. Was he escaping from something? Or to something? Does he see now that it was a mistake? Little Wind, the village from which he gets his supplies, has given up surmising. Twice a year it sees him stalk to the store, buy his flour and salt and lard, and stalk away. He is neither surly nor a-smile.

"It was by accident that I found the gate to his palisade. I had misquoted one of Solomon's Proverbs and Kaley leaped upon my mistake as a hungry trout darts for the worm. To be assured that I was convinced, he brought out a large Bible. It had been thumbed almost illegible. It had been his society, his civilization, his world, literally a godsend to him. I will not affirm that he knew it all by heart, but he could quote forward from any place I mentioned. He was a living concordance.

"It is extraordinary how one can push an invisible button and illuminate a personality. From that day on I have had access to him. On one visit, I said: 'Kaley, if Pastor Lockwood invited you to Evergreen to preach his midweek sermon sometime, what verse would you choose for a text?' It wasn't a very sensible question, but he considered it, as if it had been.

"Finally he said, in his quiet voice: 'And the Lord spake unto Moses in mount Sinai, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a sabbath unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed: for it is a year of rest unto the land.'

* * *

"I shall never forget the low almost musical modulation of his tones as he spoke this little pastorale; and, as I returned, I wondered if the children of Israel, or any other nation, had ever complied with the Lord's ordinance. When I reached home, I mentioned it to Hannah.

"'And a very good idea, too,' she said promptly.

"'You don't think a year of Sundays would become a little trying?' I asked.

"'I do not. I think a great peace would settle on the world. Everyone would have time to visit and enjoy themselves. It would be the first big rest everybody's had since Adam. And you've said yourself, Nicholas, that you can't think proper when you're tired and flurried.'

"'Do you think you could let a year go by, Hannah, without putting up our cherries? And that would be certain to be a big year.'

"She faltered just a moment before replying, but she said: 'I don't know why the land hasn't got a right to rest, too, as the Lord says. I'd take pride in not picking them cherries. I'd laugh to see them sitting up there, so red and contented in the sun. I'd like to see the fields unmowed for once, and the pumpkins settling back into the earth that gave 'em.'

"'How do you suppose we'd get along without a harvest?'

"'How do we get along through Sunday?' she asked tartly for Hannah. 'We see it coming, don't we? A Sabbath year like that would be the best thing that could happen to this world.'

"And I agree with Hannah."

It was the following year that Nicholas wrote this:

"Kaley lives in the forest,
By the falls at the river head,
His cabin looks to the sunset;
To these is Kaley wed.

"He watches the still snows deepen,
He loves his lonely glen,
And when he calls to the cold gray cliff
It answers him again.

"The Great Bear wheels over Kaley,
And sighs the old pine tree
As he dreams of the time that is long agone,
And the time that is still to be.

"And his guileless heart is heated
By the fare that lone men sup,
With quiet on the platter
And beauty in the cup."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month .. 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Bldg., 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg.
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Art Gallery, Gothenburg Museum, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"In the Field": From an Oil Painting by Johan Krouthén

Travel With a Troika

We traveled a large part of the way by night. It was June, and the beautiful "white nights" that our northern latitude gave us made it possible to read the signs on the mile-posts as we passed. The magnificent forests seemed more mysterious and beautiful than by daylight, and the sleeping villages were full of interest for me. We slept for several hours in one of the stations so as not to arrive in the middle of the night at our aunt's, where we wished to stop. The one room of the station was furnished with sofas, a row of stiff chairs and one or two tables. Flower-pots stood in front of all the windows. A big clock on the wall and icons in the corner completed the furnishings. One could always get a samovar and sometimes eggs, but we had our own well-stocked lunch basket and after supper we each took possession of one of the sofas. All through the night the hanging lamp furnished bright welcome light to other passengers, who came and went—some having tea at the table, talking, and laughing in good-natured disregard of those sleeping or trying to sleep. . . .

I never ceased to admire the sturdiness and intelligence of the Russian horses, and to regret the passing of the picturesque troikas. These were not vehicles, as some European writers seem to think, but teams of three horses abreast. The middle horse is always the heaviest in build and must be a fast trotter, never allowed to break into a gallop. He is harnessed in shafts the ends of which are kept up by a high yoke rising above the animal's head and from which a bell is hung. The two side horses are of lighter build and are taught to gallop, each curving his head outward and back so that sometimes a spirited horse had his nose nearly touching his shoulder, leaving one eye only to watch the road ahead. I seem still to see them as they rush along, scrambling over narrow ledges, shutting their eyes to overhanging branches, clinging to the bits of space on the little bridges.

And so at last we came to the cobble-stone pavement that led to the town of Ostashkov, a decidedly one-horse town, with no hotel other than the post station run by an old woman and her husband. The only attractive feature of the town was the flowers that filled every window of every house, even to the decrepit shanty on a side-street.

We found my husband's brother awaiting us, and in the evening a little steamer took us the fifteen miles up Lake Seliguer to our home. That ride in the changing lights of the June "white night" among the small wooded islands, past a monastery whose silver dome shone like a pearl, I have never forgotten. On the summit of a high bluff, a church with low whitewashed walls raised its many domes to the sky. An old family estate moved slowly past. At a narrow place a primitive ferry, pulled by cables, lay motionless in the still night. Then, at last, appeared a long irregular shore-line of solid forests—tall, straight white pines, hemlock and spruce forming a deep green background to the graceful light foliage of the birch.

As we drew near, we could see the old homestead standing high above the water, with its garden and "linden walk" running along the edge of the hill. It had been built by the grandmother, in 1806, to replace a former house, and it was she who had set out the lindens.—EMMA COCHRAN PONAFIDINE, in "Russia—My Home." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Sidewheel Steamers

They are gone,
The dazzling white fliers
Of our youth;
Their throbbing machinations
No longer give stir
To a harbor,
Nor their spectacular
Paddle-boxes
Glamour to a water front;
With their departure,
A grace went from our coast,
A rococo elegance
Vanished from the sea.

LE BARON COOKE.

The Trail to the Agency

Nothing could give a stronger impression of wild spaciousness than a buggy, or a horse and rider, moving almost imperceptibly along the trails that led from the "States" to the Osage Agency.

One day in June about the year 1879 two government mules drew a single side-spring buggy over the Caney trail. The buggy crawled over the emerald world like some purposeful bug, appearing suddenly over the brow of a hill, then disappearing in a depression. It would appear again some time later, and remain visible for a short time along a high divide, increasing its speed for a short distance, when the prairie breezes carried off the pale clouds of dust that the mules kicked up. . . .

The trail lay across the Reservation like parallel bands that had been dropped; crinkled bands with one end at the Agency in the center of the Reservation and the other at Caney in "the States." It followed the high divide between stream systems where this was possible. It climbed out of the valleys up long hills where the alternating strata of shale, red clay, sandstone and limestone were exposed. The sandstone and limestone formed little shelves. Along the divides it lay almost in a straight line across the prairie, then dropped suddenly into a ravine, where it crossed at some shallow, usually where the resistant limestone was exposed. Then again up a long sandstone hill through dense growths of blackjacks and postoaks, then out onto the prairie again to follow along another divide until it dropped again into the blackjacks, then onto the alluvium of a stream bottom among the sycamores, elms, cottonwoods and walnuts. It passed little stage stations almost hidden among the hickory and second-growth oaks where the freighters changed horses or put up for the night, climbing out again to the limestone prairie, on through sandstone hills, across prairie ravines, to end finally by coming down through the blackjacks into a narrow, elongated valley to the Agency.—From "Wah'Kon-Tah," by JOHN JOSEPH MATHEWS. (University of Oklahoma Press.)

L'Homme incorruptible

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE les journaux font connaître un cas de corruption particulièrement regrettable, l'opinion publique oscille entre l'aversion et la curiosité, deux sentiments qui ne tendent pas à éliminer le mal; de plus, la croyance qu'une condition de ce genre est réelle n'est d'aucun avantage pour ceux qui l'entretiennent. Dans des cas semblables, la Science Chrétienne est une aide précieuse, car elle présente un point de vue assurant la paix intérieure et l'attitude mentale qui doit faire du bien à tous.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent à se tourner immédiatement vers Dieu pour trouver la solution d'un problème quelconque. Le mot "corrompre" n'a rien qui plaise à la pensée. Il dérive du latin et signifie rompre complètement. Il indique la séparation d'avec le bien qui est Dieu. Cependant perdre Dieu serait perdre la Vie et l'Amour, chose impossible si l'on prend en considération la vraie nature de Dieu et de Son univers.

Toute idée émanant de Dieu est éternelle; elle trouve sans cesse en Dieu les qualités divines qui la caractérisent. Car Dieu Se révèle par Sa réflexion, qui ne peut jamais être séparée de la source dont elle procède. Les mortels ne sont pas la ressemblance de Dieu, puisqu'ils sont, à ce qu'on croit, de nature mentale et matérielle, représentant le bien et le mal. L'image de Dieu est entièrement spirituelle, par conséquent elle doit être éternelle. En Science Chrétienne, les mortels apprennent à se détourner du faux sens de ce qu'ils sont eux-mêmes pour penser à Dieu et à la loi de la réflexion. Etant Esprit, Dieu n'a pu créer la matière ou mettre la vie et l'intelligence dans la matière. Cette croyance est un rêve sans autre fondement que le témoignage des sens physiques trompeurs.

Dieu a créé l'univers qui reflète Sa grandeur et Sa perfection. La Science Chrétienne révèle le caractère incorruptible des lois divines. Il n'existe pas d'autre pouvoir, pas d'autre créateur que Dieu; donc Son univers ne comporte aucune trace de corruption. L'infinité exclut la corruption qui ne saurait être réelle puisqu'elle est le contraire de l'incorruption. Si Dieu est incorruptible, cet état doit s'exprimer par l'immutabilité de l'homme, fils de Dieu, et de toutes les idées créées par Dieu.

L'histoire de Moïse nous indique ce qu'est la vision des choses vraiment incorruptibles, mises en lumière par la Science. Le patriarche faisait paître un troupeau dans le désert lorsqu'un ange ou message de Dieu lui apparut comme une flamme de feu au milieu d'un buisson. Moïse contempla ce spectacle et vit que le buisson semblait brûler "mais qu'il ne se consumait pas." Ceux dont les regards s'attachent fermement à l'Esprit verront à leur tour que le buisson ne se consume pas, mais que la conscience humaine subit une épuration. Ceux qui sont prêts à tendre toujours plus haut dans leur penser atteignent le lieu où ils discernent la réflexion de Dieu, de l'Entendement qui voit tout. Alors ils ne voient que les pures idées divines qui n'ont pas besoin d'être affinées par l'épreuve.

Là où est Dieu, le bien seul peut être. Admettre cela, c'est voir qu'il n'existe aucun lieu où Ses lois ne gouvernent pas, aucun endroit dont Ses idées soient absentes. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, détacha son regard des croyances matérielles pour l'élever jusqu'aux faits spirituels. Ayant soin d'agir constamment ainsi, elle s'assimila de plus en plus la conscience du Christ. Lorsque nous apprenons à faire cela en Science Chrétienne, les arguments de la matière reculent devant la pensée spirituelle éclairée; et dans la même mesure, les conditions matérielles perdent le prétendu pouvoir de nous prescrire ce que nous devrions sentir et penser.

S'appuyant sur ce qu'elle-même avait prouvé, Mrs. Eddy énonça ce grand fait (*Unity of Good*, p. 49): "Plus je comprends la vraie nature de l'homme, plus je vois qu'elle est impeccable—aussi ignorante du péché que le créateur parfait." Quiconque acquiert cette compréhension peut guérir le péché par la Science Chrétienne comme le faisait Mrs. Eddy. Chaque guérison du péché en nous-mêmes hâte le jour où la présence perpétuelle du Christ sera universellement acceptée. Aucune corruption ne saurait toucher le Christ, la Vérité; et la conscience humaine peut avoir cette vision du bien là où le feu brûle—où le péché est détruit par le pouvoir spirituel.

Paul sentait si fortement la présence du Christ dans sa pensée qu'il pouvait dire: "Celui que Dieu a ressuscité, n'a pas vu la corruption." Jésus-Christ avait rencontré et guéri plusieurs cas de corruption par la connaissance de leur irréalité totale. Il avait rendu saine une main desséchée et nettoyé un lépreux en démontrant la présence du Christ, capable de purifier la conscience humaine. En bien des occasions, le Maître prouva qu'il n'existe qu'un seul royaume où rien ne peut se corrompre; et ces preuves se multiplièrent au point qu'il s'éleva finalement au-dessus de toute croyance à la matière en tant que réalité. Dès lors dans le Christ il ne put voir, comme Dieu Lui-même, aucune corruption. Puisque Dieu est bon, qu'il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu, l'homme est incorruptible, individuellement et collectivement.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Man Incorruptible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the news is published of a particularly distressing instance of corruption, the public feeling of revulsion or curiosity is not always conducive to an elimination of the trouble; nor is the belief in the reality of such a condition helpful to those who entertain it. In such instances Christian Science is an asset, for it presents a point of view which gives both inward peace and a mental attitude clearly beneficial to all.

Christian Scientists are taught to turn immediately to God in seeking a solution for any problem. The word "corrupt" is not a pleasant word. It is derived from the Latin, meaning to break wholly. It is a severance from good, from God. Actually to lose God, however, would be to lose Life and Love; and this is impossible when the true nature of God and of His universe is taken into consideration.

An idea which God evolves is everlasting, and it forever derives from God the divine qualities associated with it. This is so because God reveals Himself through His reflection, which can never be separated from its source. Mortals are not God's likeness, since they are, suppositionally, both mental and material, embodying good and evil. The image of God is wholly spiritual, and therefore is eternal. Mortals learn in Christian Science to turn from the false sense of themselves in remembering God and the law of reflection. Since God is Spirit, He could not make matter, nor could He put into matter life or intelligence. This belief is a dream, with no foundation other than the testimony of those physical senses which mislead.

God made the universe, which reflects His grandeur and perfection. Christian Science reveals the incorruption of God's laws. There is no power but God, no other creator, and hence no taint of corruption in the whole of His universe. Infinity excludes corruption, which cannot be real, since it is the opposite of incorruption. If God is incorruptible, this state must be expressed in the immutability of man, His son, and of every idea which He has created.

A clue to the vision of the truly incorruptible, which the lens of Science discloses, is found in the experience of Moses. He was caring for a flock in the desert when an angel, or message from God, appeared as a flame of fire in the midst of a bush. He watched and saw that the bush apparently burned, and yet "the bush was not consumed." Those who look to Spirit steadily enough will see that the bush is not being burned, but that human consciousness is being purged. Those who are willing to look higher in their thinking arrive at the place of discernment which reflects the all-seeing Mind, God. They see only the pure ideas of God, for whom no purging experience is needed.

Where God is, only good can be. To admit this is to see that there is no spot where His laws do not govern, and which His ideas do not inhabit. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, lifted her vision from material beliefs to spiritual facts. By constantly doing this she assimilated increasingly the consciousness of the Christ. As we learn to do this in Christian Science the arguments of matter recede before the enlightened spiritual thought, and material conditions lose proportionably their seeming power to dictate to us how we should think and feel.

Writing from the basis of what she had proved, Mrs. Eddy makes this great statement (Unity of Good, p. 49): "The more I understand true humanhood, the more I see it to be sinless,—as ignorant of sin as is the perfect Maker." To gain this understanding is to heal sin as she healed it, through Christian Science. Each healing of sin in oneself advances the day when the Christ will be universally accepted as ever present. No corruption can touch the Christ, Truth, and to human consciousness it can be visioned as good, even where the fire is burning—where sin is succumbing to spiritual power.

Paul became so conscious of the Christ in his thinking that he could say, "He, whom God raised again, saw no corruption." Christ Jesus had encountered and had healed cases of corruption through knowing its utter unreality. He restored the withered hand and he cleansed the leper by demonstrating the presence of the Christ and its power to cleanse human consciousness. The evidence that there was only one kingdom with nothing in it to corrupt, so multiplied to the Master that he eventually ascended above all belief in matter as real. Then in the Christ he could see, as God sees, no corruption. Since God is good and there is but one God, man individually and collectively is incorruptible.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Your First Day in a Gondola

That first morning in Venice! It is the summer, of course—never the winter. This beautiful bride of the sea is loveliest when bright skies bend tenderly over her, when white mists fall softly around her, and the lagoons about her feet are sheets of burnished silver: when the red oleanders thrust their blossoms exultingly above the low, crumbling walls: when the black hoods of winter felze are laid by at the traghetti, and gondolas flaunt their white awnings: when the melon-boats, with lifeless sails, drift lazily by, and the shrill cry of the fruit vender floats over the water: when the air is steeped, permeated, soaked through and through with floods of sunlight—quivering, brilliant, radiant; sunlight that blazes from out of a sky of pearl and opal and sapphire; sunlight that drenches every old palace with liquid amber, kissing every moulding awake, and soothing every shadow to sleep; sunlight that caresses and does not scorch, that dazzles and does not blind, that illumines, irradiates, makes glorious every sail and tower and dome, from the instant the great god of the east shakes the dripping waters of the Adriatic from his face until he sinks behind the purple hills of Padua.

These mornings, then! How your heart warms and your blood tingles when you remember that first one in Venice—your first day in a gondola!

You recall that you were leaning upon your balcony overlooking the garden when you caught sight of your gondolier; the gondolier whom Joseph, prince among porters, had engaged for you the night of your arrival. . . .

Now you catch a waving hand and the lifting of a cap on the gravel walk below. "At what hour will the Signore want the gondola?"

You remember the face, brown and sunny, the eyes laughing, the curve of the black mustache, and how the wavy short hair curled about his neck and struggled out from under his cap. He has on another suit, newly starched and snow-white; a loose shirt, a wide collar trimmed with blue, and duck trousers. Around his waist is a wide blue sash, the ends hanging to his knees. About his throat is a loose silk scarf—so loose that you note the broad, manly chest, the muscles of the neck half concealed by the cross-barred boating-shirt covering the brown skin.

There is a cheeriness, a breeziness, a spring about this young fellow that inspires you. As you look down into his face you feel that he is a part of the air, of the sunshine, of the perfume of the oleanders. . . .

Ten minutes later you bear your weight on Giorgio's bent elbow and step into his boat.

It is like nothing else of its kind your feet have ever touched—so yielding and yet so firm; so shallow and yet so stanch; so light, so buoyant, and so welcoming to peace and rest and comfort.

How daintily it sits the water! How like a knowing swan it bends its head, the iron blade of the bow, and glides out upon the bosom of the Grand Canal! You stop for a moment, noting the long, narrow body, blue-black and silver in the morning light, as graceful in its curves as a bird; the white awning amidships draped at sides and back, the softly-yielding, morocco-covered seat, all cushions and silk fringes, and the silken cords curbing quaint lions of polished brass. Beyond and aft stands your gondolier, with easy, graceful swing bending to his oar. You stoop down, part the curtains, and sink into the cushions. Suddenly an air of dignified importance steals over you. Never in your whole life have you been so magnificently carried about. Four-in-hands, commodores' gigs, landaus in triumphant processions with white horses and plumes, seem tame and commonplace. Here is a whole barge, galleon, Bucentaur, all to yourself; noiseless, alert, subservient to your airiest whim, obedient to the lightest touch.—From "Gondola Days," by F. HOPKINSON SMITH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Peace

Lovely lasting Peace, appear,
This world itself, if thou art here,
Is once again with Eden blest,
And man contains it in his breast.

—OLIVER GOLDSMITH, in "Threnodia Augustalis."

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"IS THE UNIVERSE, INCLUDING MAN, EVOLVED BY ATOMIC FORCE?"
Testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing.
Five Styles for the Pocket
With Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings

Students' Edition, bound in flexible (not limp) black or blue morocco, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $4.00

Standard Pocket Edition, bound in black or blue morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

Progress Edition, bound in rich autumn brown morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

These attractive pocket editions may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders may be sent directly to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BIBLES TO CORRESPOND with the above editions of the Christian Science textbook are supplied by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Creeps Forward in Extremely Dull Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Moderate Buying Brings Recovery To Stock Market

Metal Shares Lead Way to Higher Price Level—Standard Issues Up

By Forrest Price

Stocks generally advanced moderately today.

It was what might be regarded as a gratifying rally from yesterday's rather sharp decline.

Trading was very light. Total sales approximated 230,000 shares.

There did not seem to be any more reason for the modest rise than for the sharp decline yesterday.

But stocks just simply can't stand still.

Advances of fractions to a point or more were the rule. The mining shares came in for some attention again. U. S. Smelting and American Smelting were in the forefront of this group with gains of 2 points or so. Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound showed good improvement.

Great Western Sugar preferred advanced well, making a new high for the year.

What was most pleasing to the constructive side of the market was the advance in such stocks as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors and other market leaders. The rise in these was moderate.

Most bond prices showed a rising tendency. The secondary corporate issues were in best demand, some of them rising more than a point. These included Great Northern Railway 4½, Postal Telegraph 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s. Slightly higher prices were paid for the high grade corporate liens. U. S. Governments were in light demand.

Wheat took the lead among the commodities. Prices jumped about 2 cents above yesterday's close. The bulls figured that Europe's 1934 crops, including Russia, would be smaller by 1,400,000,000 bushels than last year. Corn and oats rose with wheat.

It is hard to account for the occasional displays of weakness in the stock market with present business conditions as favorable as they are. It may be due to the fact that corporate earnings have not justified recent high price levels, and traders could not see a good reason for buying on prospects of further betterment.

Opinion also was expressed that the big fellows were not likely to reënter the market until they know who are going to compose the Commission which President Roosevelt will appoint to control the stock exchanges.

At any rate, support has been woefully lacking, and prices apparently have receded more because of this than on account of aggressive selling.

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Support arrived for the recently depressed stock market today, and many issues, led by the metals, rallied fractionally to 2 or more points. The reversal of trend was attributed largely to technical influences. Trading was again rather dull.

Shares of Case Threshing, Dome and Kennecott got up fractionally to more than 2 points. South Puerto Rico Sugar, Great Western Sugar common and American Beet Sugar preferred recovered about a point each.

Other gainers of fractions to a point or more included American Telephone, Western Union, General Motors, Chrysler, Hudson, Auburn, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, United States Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Allied Chemical. The utilities and alcohols were steady.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market displayed a firmer tone today, particularly in the secondary ratings which had been under pressure in recent sessions. Trading interest was limited in all groups and volume was light.

Such loans as Great Northern Railway 4½s and Postal Telegraph 5s came back more than a point, while fractional improvement marked Baltimore & Ohio 4½, Nickel Plate 4½s and a few more. International Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s were a bit soft.

Prime corporate issues remained well up toward their peak levels. Consolidated Gas 5½s Pennsylvania General 4½s, American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s and others of the same type were unchanged to a shade higher.

Dealings were small in the United States Government division with Treasury issues quoted 2-32s of a point down to 2-32s higher.

Several of the foreign loans were forced down a point or so by moderate offerings. German Government 5½s and 7s, Italy 7s and Uruguay 6s responded to this trend. British 5½s made a gain of around a point.

Dividend Declarations

California Oregon Power Company declared a dividend of 87½ cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock and a dividend of 75 cents a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock, both payable July 16 to stockholders of record June 30.

The Southern California Edison Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common stock. Previously the company paid 50 cents quarterly. The disbursement is payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 20.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Company declared the usual extra dividend of 5 cents and regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, both payable July 16 to stock of record June 29.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared a dividend of $3.25 on the $4 cumulative preferred stock on account of accumulations, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.92	12.99	11.91	11.94	+.05
October	12.21	12.26	12.20	12.22	+.04
December	12.31	12.38	12.31	12.33	+.03
January	12.37	12.39	12.37	12.38	+.03
March	12.49	12.53	12.47	12.49	+.04

Spots—12.15 up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.42	6.46	6.46	6.44	—.02
October	6.40	6.43	6.40	6.41	—.02
December	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	—.02
January	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.36	—.02
March	6.36	6.37	6.36	6.36	—.03

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 23	Last June 22
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	500	6½	8¼	8½	8¼
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
106¾	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	200	98	97¾	98	97¾
23⅞	17⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	300	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅝
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	600	139¾	139¼	139¾	139¼
23⅜	13⅜		Allis Chalmers	300	15	15	15	15
20¼	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	400	16	16	16	16
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	15	15	15	15
50⅛	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	51½	51½	51½	51
13⅝	7½		Am Beet Sugar	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	
72⅞	48½		Am Beet Sug pf	900	12⅜	12	12¾	11⅞
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	60	68	67¼	68	67
33⅞	18¼		Am Car & Fdry	800	96	95½	95½	96
56⅛	38¼		Am Car & F pf	200	21⅝	20½	21⅜	20½
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	
62½	32		Am Com Alcohol	100	56	56	56	57½
13⅜	7		Am & For Pow	500	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	1000	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
10	4		Am La Fr pf	200	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	21
38¾	22¼		Am La Fr pf	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
79⅝	49		Am Locomotive	20	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
10⅛	3¼		Am Loco pf	100	24	24	24	24
27⅝	18		Am Mach & Met	200	55	55	55	55
91	72		Am Metal	500	22⅛	22	22⅛	22
34¾	21	1½	Am Metal 6%	100	79½	79½	79½	22
12¼	5⅞		Am News	40	25¼	25	25	25¼
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
17⅜	12		Am P&L 6% pf	100	20½	20¼	20½	21
28¼	16⅝		Am Radiator	1100	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13¾
54⅜	36	4	Am Rolling Mill	900	19½	18⅝	19½	18¾
27⅜	21¼		Am Safety Razor	100	54	54	54	
51⅝	38¾		Am Seating	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
64½	46	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2500	41¾	41	41⅝	40½
117⅜	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref	400	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	61½
125¼	107¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	
27⅞	16⅝	1	Am Tel & Tel	700	114⅜	114	114⅜	114¼
83¾	58	11.40	Am Woolen pf	500	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
4¼	1⅛		Am Writ Pap	100	60¾	60⅞	60⅞	60
17½	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	
17⅜	13		Anaconda Cop	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	2200	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
8	4½		Armour Ill A	100	91½	91½	91½	91½
37⅜	24¼		Armour Ill B	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
78⅝	55		Armour Ill pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
8⅝	2⅝		Arnold Constable	300	66	65	66	64½
73⅜	51½		Atchison T&SF	200	51½	5	5	47⅜
54¼	34½		Atl Coast Line	1800	57¾	57½	57¾	57
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	200	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	
87⅝	24		Auburn Auto	800	25	24¾	25	24¾
10⅜	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	1100	25	24	25	24
			—B—					
16	9⅞		Baldwin Loco	1500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
34½	21		Balt & Ohio	1000	23¾	23⅛	23½	23⅜
38½	16½		Barker Bros pf	10	28	28	28	28
18¾	10⅜		Barnsdall A	200	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7½
15¼	8⅞		Beatrice Cream	200	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
23⅞	13⅜		Belding Hem	200	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Bendix Aviation	800	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¼
49¾	30⅜		Beneficial Ind Ln	200	17	16½	17	16½
85	58¼		Bethlehem Steel	2200	34⅝	33¾	34	33¾
16¼	10¼		Beth Steel pf	200	63½	62	62¾	64
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	11	11	11	
83	76	4†	Bon Ami A	100	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53¼
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	140	82	80¾	80¾	81¼
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	1600	26¼	26	26¼	26
19⅜	9½		Boston & Maine	200	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	100	9½	9½	9¼	
40¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	800	18⅞	18½	18¾	18½
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	37⅞	37½	37½	37
9⅜	5⅛		Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	6
7⅜	5⅜		Budd Mfg	100	93	93	93	93
5⅞	3		Budd Wheel	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
19⅜	12⅜	.40	Bulova Watch	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
32¾	18¾		Burroughs Add	400	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
			Byers	300	22⅛	22	22⅛	22
			—C—					
6⅝	4		Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	400	21¾	21	21¾	21
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	2200	15	14⅞	15	14⅜
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
92¾	70	5	Case C&O pf	20	92½	92½	92½	
86¾	46		Case Thresh	900	81	48¾	51	48¼
333	223½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜
44⅞	22⅝		Celanese Corp	200	25½	25¼	25¼	25
22⅜	6¼	h	Celotex Co pf	50	14	13½	13½	
42⅜	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4500	41⅜	40¾	41	40
7⅜	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
48¾	24	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1300	47	46¾	46⅞	47
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
81⅝	23¼		Chi & Gt West	400	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
8⅝	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	100	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
15	6⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
28	13½		Chi & Northwestern	400	9⅜	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
6¾	2⅜		Chi & N'west pf	100	16½	16½	16½	17
8¼	2⅜	h	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
30⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
17⅜	12⅛		Chi R&P 6%	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
66⅜	36½	1†	Chickasha Cot O	200	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	Chile Copper	10	13¾	13½	13¾	
21⅛	9⅜		Chrysler	8400	38¼	38⅞	39⅛	38¾
92¼	68⅜	6	City Ice & Fuel	100	20	20	20	20¼
28⅞	18⅝		City Stores	200	1	1	1	
33½	21		Colgate-Palm-P	1800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15⅜
19¼	11⅛	.50	Colo-Palm-P pf	70	24⅜	24	24⅜	24⅜
76⅞	52	6	Columbia Gas	5500	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	13⅜
77¼	58	3	Columbia Gas pf A	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
90	38	3	Columbian Carb	2100	72¾	71⅝	72¾	71½
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	
3¾	1¾		Comm Solvents	3900	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	22¼
52¾	21⅝	6	Comwith & So	1200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅛
31¼	23	1.30	Comwith &S 6pf	100	46	46	46	45½
61	50		Congoleum Nairn	200	27½	27½	27½	26½
5¾	2¼		Conn Ry & Lt	10	61	61	61	
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	2¼	2	2	
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	100	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	4800	33⅝	33½	33¾	33¼
13¾	6⅞		Consol Textile	1100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
14⅜	7		Container A	600	1	1	1	1
2⅜	1		Cont Baking A	500	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking B	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Can	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35¼	21¾	1	Cont Insurance	200	78	78	78	78
22¾	11⅛	.25b	Cont Motors	800	31½	31	31¼	31⅜
9⅞	3¾		Cont Oil	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
35	28	2	Coty	2300	19	18⅝	19	18⅞
17½	8		Cream of Wheat	900	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
36¼	24¼		Crosley Radio	100	33	33	33	
3¾	1		Crown Cork & S	300	24½	24½	24½	
97	31⅝		Cuba Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	25
51⅞	20¾		Cuban Am Sug	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
29⅜	13½		Cuban Am S pf	80	50¼	49½	50¼	49¼
84¼	42½	2½g	Curtis Publishg	100	22	22	22	
4¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78⅞
12¼	2¼		Curtiss-Wright	700	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
91	80¼	7	Curtiss-Wright A	100	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
			Cushman 7%	10	86½	86½	86½	
			—D—					
34⅛	18		Deere & Co	1400	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
33¾	20⅛		Del Lack & W	1900	23¼	22¾	23⅛	22⅞
110	99	7	Edison	100	77½	77½	77½	77
28½	21¼	1	Devoe & Ray 1pf	100	108½	108½	108½	
45½	32	1.80†	Diamond Match	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
23	15	1.20	Dome Mines	3100	44⅛	43¾	44¼	43½
28½	14¼		Dominion Stores	300	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
103⅞	80	2.60	Douglas A	1500	20¼	19¼	19¾	20⅞
			du Pont de Nem	4 5200	89½	88¾	89¾	88½
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	97¾	97	97¾	97
22½	18⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	100	17	17	17	16⅛
7½	3⅜		Elec Auto-Lite	800	21½	21	21½	20⅝
9¼	4¼		Elec Boat	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3⅝	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
21	8¼		Elec Pow & Lt	2900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
52	40	2	Elec Pow & L pf	300	15	14⅞	15	15
10⅜	6¼	1	Elec Sto Battery	100	42½	42½	42½	
24⅞	13⅞		Equitable Off Bld	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	
27¼	9		Erie RR	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛
			Evans Products	800	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23
			—F—					
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	14	14	14	13⅞
11¼	7		Fed Lt & Trac	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	2	2	2	2
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	200	17½	16⅝	17½	16⅝
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	
17¼	8¾		Foundation	300	12	11¾	12	11⅜
27½	19⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¼
17½	12¼		Fox Film A	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	400	34¾	31¼	31⅜	31¼
			—G—					
4⅜	2⅛		Gabriel Snub A	500	2¼	2	2	
14⅜	4¼	1	Gen Baking	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10⅛	5¾		Gen Bronze	100	8	8	8	
6½	3⅜		Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	5200	20	19½	20	19⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
36⅜	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	32	32	32	31⅞
3¾	2		Gen Cas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	4700	31¼	31	31⅛	31
3⅝	1½		Gen Realty	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅜	16		Gen Ritty pf ww	100	18	18	18	
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
23¾	15⅝	1	Glidden	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
9½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	500	7			
41⅜	25¾		Gold Dust	400	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
86¼	74	4	Goodrich	600	28⅜	27¾	28¼	27¾
4½	2¼		Goodyear Inf	300	79⅝	79	79	
13⅜	8		Graham Paige	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
40⅝	30	1	Granby	100	9½	9½	9½	10
22½	18		Grant (WT)	200	31½	31½	31½	
115¾	102	7	Great Nor pf	700	21¾	21¼	21¾	21½
3½	¾		Great West Sug	900	31¾	31¼	31¾	30¾
31	7¼		Guantanamo Sug	200	2½	2½	2½	
			Guan Sug pf	30	26½	26½	26½	
			—H—					
26	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26	26	26	
8¼	4¾		Hahn Dept Sto	400	5½	5½	5½	5¾
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
24¾	14½	.25b	Harbison Walker	100	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
96½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	300	89¾	89¼	89½	89
124½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	122	122	122	
10¼	5½		Holland Furnace	300	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
13	5¾	.25b	Holland Her	400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
23½	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
6⅞	3¾		Houdaille Her B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
54	43	3½	Household Fin pf	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
29¾	17½		Houston Oil	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	20
5⅝	3¼		Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
56⅞	35½	3	Howe Sound	800	54¾	53⅜	54	53⅝
24½	8¾		Hudson Motor	7900	10	9¼	10	8⅞
7¼	3¼		Hupp Motors	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
			—I—					
38⅞	32		Ill Central	900	24⅜	24¼	24⅝	24
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon	1100	24¼	23½	23½	23½
13¾	7	h	Interboro Rap T	100	8	8	8	8
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	1100	32½	32	32¾	32½
9½	4¾		Int Hydroelec	800	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	3700	25½	25	25½	25¼
24⅞	10¼		Int Pap&P pf	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
32	21	1½	Int Salt	100	30	30	30	29
50¾	40	2	Int Shoe	100	20	20	20	
17¾	11⅜		Int Tel & Tel	100	40½	40½	40½	40⅛
16⅛	3½		Interstate Dept S	100	12¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
			—J—					
66¾	44		Johns Manville	600	52½	51⅝	52	51½
			—K—					
4½	2½		Kelly-Springfield	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	11⅞	.80	Kelvinator Corp	1000	17	17	17	16½
23⅛	17¾	.15	Kennecott Cop	2800	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Kresge	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
33⅝	23¼	1†	Kroger Gros & B	100	30½	30½	30½	30¼
			—L—					
60	32	5	Laclede Gas pf	30	40	40	40	
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
21¼	12⅜		Lehigh Val RR	400	13⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1100	30¼	30½	30⅝	30½
36¼	22		Lima Loco Wks	100	23¼	23¼	23⅝	23¾
35⅜	25¾	1	Liquid Carbonic	100	28	28	28	28
35⅞	25⅜	1	Loew's Inc	600	30½	30	30¼	30
97⅛	72	6½	Lorillard	400	96½	96½	96½	81¼
3	1⅜		Lorillard pf	200	2½	2	2	
62½	48¼	1½	Louisville & N	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	51¼
19¼	12½		Louisiana GR	100	2	2	2	
			Ludlum Steel	100	13½	13½	13½	14
			—M—					
41¾	23⅜	1	Mack Trucks	100	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾
62⅛	38½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	41¾	41	41	42
8⅜	4½		Madison Sq Gar	100	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
9	6⅜		Maracaibo Corp	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	12½	.40	Marine Mid	600	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7
40⅜	28	1.50	Marshall Field	100	15	15	15	15
92½	49	6	Mathieson Alkali	300	32	31½	32	31½
4½	1⅛	h	Maytag Ipf	10	77½	77½	77½	
50½	38½	1	McCrory Stores	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
5⅝	1	h	McIntyre Poreu	300	48¼	48¼	48¼	47⅞
14⅜	11	.25b	McLellan Stores	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5⅞	2⅛		Mid-Cont Pet	200	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
14⅞	7⅝		Min Moline	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
34⅜	17⅝		Mo Kan & Tex	200	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
7⅞	4½	h	Mo K&T pf	100	23	23	23	22½
22⅜	12⅞		Mo Pacific pf	100	6	6	6	6
48¾	39	1	Mohawk Carpet	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
35⅜	21¾		Monsanto Chem	200	49	49	49	
51¼	37	3	Montgom Ward	6300	27⅝	26¾	27	26¾
12	7¼		Morrell & Co	100	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	46
44⅜	22		Moto Met Gauge	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	9		Motor Products	100	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23
11⅝	6		Motor Wheel	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
			Murray Body	200	7	6⅝	7	6½
			—N—					
46	32		Nash Chat StL	60	37	37	37	
12¾	5⅞		Nash Motors	1900	16¼	16	16¼	15⅝
49⅛	33⅝	2.80	Nat Bel H pf	100	8	8	8	8½
23⅝	14½	.50	Nat Biscuit	600	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
18⅜	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	300	17	17	17	16¾
15⅛	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
58¼	38⅝	1	Nat Steel	700	10⅜	10	10	9⅞
21¼	11½		Nat Supply	100	40½	40½	40½	40
18⅜	11	.60	Nat Tea	200	16	16	16	16½
45¼	28⅜		NY Central	5200	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
43¼	17½		NY C & StL pf	200	29½	28¾	29½	29
24⅛

Commerce and Finance

• German Exports Key to Safety of U. S. Investments in Reich •

Business and Industry

German Exports Resumption Is Necessary Step

Authority Says Future of Investments in Germany Rests Upon It

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23 — Viewing with alarm the trend toward national self-sufficiency and the limitation of international trade through "an ever-increasing network of particular agreements," Mr. Laird Bell, American representative on the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, which recently met to readjust German debts, says that the future of American investments in Germany depends on resumption of German exports.

In turn, the future of German foreign trade, Mr. Bell said, depends on how well the political thinkers, like Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who believe in foreign trade and see the need of maintaining credit, are able to hold their own in the councils of the Reich against the extremists who seem to care little about export trade.

Mr. Bell, who is a Chicago lawyer, addressed the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, describing the April-May transfer conference and its implications as he viewed them.

What Bondholder Gets

"We are not proud of the result," Mr. Bell said. "The bondholder gets a funding bond, not a very good funding bond, but nevertheless something that he can hold or sell as he sees fit, and it bears a little interest, is guaranteed by the German Government and is free of future transfer restrictions.

"He also gets an undertaking by the Reichsbank to purchase the bond or the coupon if he holds it, six months after the due date of the coupon, at 40 per cent of its face value. This latter undertaking is, however, revocable by the Reichsbank on 30 days' notice, and is little more than a moral commitment."

While the future of American investments in Germany depends mainly on German export trade, Mr. Bell said, more is at stake in the international situation than German economy alone.

Swiss and Dutch Pressure

"Development along present lines seems to me to lead to disaster," he said, "If Germany yields to Swiss and Dutch pressure, as I am afraid is nearly inevitable, temporarily at least one more step backward is being taken toward a condition of barter.

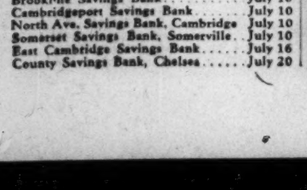
If Switzerland takes more coal from Germany in order to get money for her bondholders, it only means that she is taking less from someone else. If she has to take these things from Germany, she will have to take them at a higher price than one that would be fixed by free competition.

"If this system is extended into an ever increasing network of particular agreements, it means a sort of canalizing of trade, it means an economic particularism, which spells, in turn, higher prices and a lower standard of living for all the countries involved.

"And yet it is impossible to feel that this is not the current trend. We ourselves have contributed to it through our ever higher tariffs. It is a necessary part of NRA philosophy. I am afraid we can expect little from the tariff bargaining power of the President except that we may not lose out entirely in the scramble.

"A régime of special agreements like the Swiss and Dutch agreements with Germany tends that way. A régime of reciprocal trade agreements tends the same way. The economic aspect of nationalism is keeping pace with the political."

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540



WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

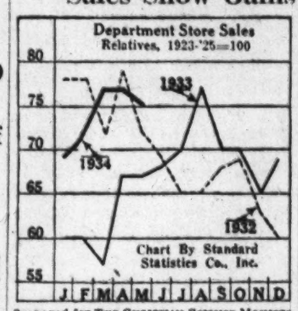
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Franklin Savings Bank	July 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 2
Medford Savings Bank	July 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 2
Somerville Savings Bank	July 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Department Stores Sales Show Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOLLAR sales of chain stores and mail order companies in May experienced about the average seasonal expansion over April, and most organizations recorded a relative gain for the month over a year earlier equal to the average relative increase for 1934 to date.

This increase is about 17.5 per cent for variety chains, 25 per cent for apparel and shoe chains, and about 40 per cent for the mail order companies, including their store outlets.

Treasury Explains Policy to Be Used In Buying Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—The United States Treasury offered yesterday an explanation of the basis under which it might issue silver certificates against the silver it is now buying in fulfilling the Administration's policy under the silver purchase act and other statutes.

While the law permits the issuance of certificates to the full extent of the statutory monetary value of the silver, the present policy is to issue certificates only in an amount equal to the cost of the silver acquired.

It is understood that the Treasury hopes to conduct purchases of silver in such a manner as to cause or encourage a gradual rise in price, which would be sustained, and head off speculative activities which might react in a severe price reaction.

Regarding the ounceage of silver that must be placed behind any given dollar amount of silver certificates, the Treasury said:

"Silver certificates now or hereafter issued must be secured 100 per cent with silver, in the form of coin or bullion, valued on the basis of $1.29 and ounce. Silver certificates have been issued on this basis for over half a century.

"Stating the matter another way, each dollar amount of silver certificates has and will have back of it either one coined silver dollar or the amount of silver bullion necessary to coin a dollar, to wit, 42½ troy ounces of standard silver, or 371½ grains of fine silver.

"As to the other matter, viz., the dollar amount of silver certificates to be issued under the silver purchase act of 1934, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue silver certificates of a dollar amount equal to the cost of the silver purchased under section 3 of such act.

"This act, in addition authorizes, but does not require him to go further and issue a dollar amount of silver certificates equal to the monetary value of silver so purchased, which montary value is fixed by law at $1.29 per ounce."

Slight Decrease In Manufacturing For Month of May

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Manufacturing activity, as measured by total man-hours worked, declined .8 per cent in May compared with April, but total pay roll disbursements increased .2 per cent and the total number of persons at work increased 1.1 per cent, according to a survey of the National Industrial Conference Board published today.

Average hourly earnings rose from 57.9 cents in April to 58.7 cents in May, or 1.4 per cent. However, with the average number of hours of work per week slightly reduced from $21 to $20.81, or .9 per cent, and with a slight rise in the cost of living, actual weekly earnings declined 1.1 per cent in this period.

A comparison of conditions in May with those in May, 1933, shows increases of 29.6 per cent in average hourly earnings, 23.6 per cent in average weekly earnings, 13.5 per cent in real weekly earnings, 46 per cent in employment, 37.5 per cent in total man-hours and 80.7 per cent in pay roll disbursements. Average hours of work per week, on the other hand, were reduced 5.9 per cent.

Argentine Foreign Trade Up 21.3 P. C. in 5 Months

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (By U. P.)—Argentine foreign trade rose 21.3 per cent in the first five months of 1934, compared with the like period of 1933, it was announced yesterday, aggregating 1,026,790,000 pesos (currently $340,000,000) compared to 846,586,000 pesos. Imports were 417,364,000 pesos and exports 609,416,000, compared with 368,541,000 and 478,045,000.

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.
Distinctive
Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Business Holds To a High Level During the Week

Abrupt Price Rise Presents Problem—Industry Is Steady

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23 — The general pace of business has not slowed down as yet, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., which bases its conclusion on the fact that although gains compared with last year are narrowing, it was in June 1933, that the impetus of the New Deal and rising prices pushed activity in many lines to the 1931 level.

In its current weekly trade review, the country's leading credit agency states that retailers are now reporting a growing difficulty in planning their fall buying programs, because of the abrupt rise in prices for foodstuffs during June.

Disposition of Dollar

"Thus far this year," the review says, "the greater portion of the wage earner's dollar has been going into textiles, clothing, shoes, furniture and housewares, but as the effects of the drought will become more strongly noticeable in advanced food quotations during the fall and winter months, the amount of money available for investment in consumption goods will be reduced progressively.

"In addition to curtailing the orders to manufacturers, the greater amount of money needed to maintain the family larder will react particularly unfavorably on retailers holding heavy and high-priced inventories. Some retailers already are effecting rigid economies in their purchasing policies and are thinning the ranks of personnel, in an endeavor to counterbalance the loss sustained by lower markups and inventory depreciation on staple merchandise accumulated before prices started to decline. The present trend of prices to advance, however, may bring a discontinuance of this policy before the fall season oens."

Discussing the drought situation further, the review finds that reports from such areas have become more encouraging.

"Cancellations of orders for fall merchandise in the stricken states now have been brought to an end, as it is estimated that farmers will have a purchasing power as good as if not better than last year," it adds.

Industrial Operations

The average of industrial operations is closing the second quarter at about the same rate as when it opened, "bolstered largely by the sustained schedules of manufacturers of motors, refrigerators, electrical supplies, metal goods, rubber products and foodstuffs," the survey says. "While a seasonal slowing down normally is registered for the third quarter, the reduction of output in leading industries is expected to be held to a smaller percentage than was anticipated a month ago."

Retail sales continued at a good volume for the week, the gain over the preceding week estimated at 5 to 12 per cent, while the increase over the 1933 figures is from 15 to 25 per cent.

A moderate decline was registered by the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet which eased to 70.8, after a consistent improvement for three weeks, which carried it to the highest point of the year last week at 71.1. The present barometer compares with 62.8 for the corresponding week of 1933.

Illinois Employment And Pay Rolls Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—Employment is now 25.9 per cent better than it was a year ago, and pay rolls 37.6 per cent higher, in Illinois industrial plants, as the results of the fourth consecutive monthly improvement, according to the May report of the Illinois Department of Labor. Contrary to the seasonal trend of the past 12 years, employment continued to gain 2.1 per cent during May, as compared to April, and pay rolls gained 4.5 per cent, according to the report.

Industrial employment in Illinois at the May level was only 6.8 below the 1931 level and pay rolls came 19.5 short of the 1931 index.

Credit Men to Meet In Rochester, N. Y., in 1935

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23 (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association will meet next year in Rochester, N. Y.

The Rochester delegates to the 1934 convention here were successful yesterday in outbidding Miami and Omaha for the next meeting.

At the closing session of the Memphis gathering, the association named Lindley S. Crowder of Allentown, Penna. as its secretary-manager. The post had been held by Arthur P. Lovitt of Kansas City, retiring president, since the resignation of David I. Woodlock last April.

The association adopted a resolution urging President Roosevelt to reprimand federal employees who are slow in paying their debts.

Steel Output May Drop In Youngstown Area

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—Steel production in the Youngstown district next week will fall from about 66 per cent of capacity to about 53 per cent, mill schedules indicated today.

Usually the seasonal drop in steel production begins in May, and in normal years July 4 usually marked the low point. This year the prospective price increase and threat of a steel strike kept the mills running at a high rate until now.

It is expected that steel output in July will hardly average more than 35 per cent.

Analysis of 1933 Banking Act Made by Eminent Legal Firms

Investment Bankers Get 4000-Word Opinion Clarifying Particularly Section 21, Referring to Deposits Held for Customers' Accounts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—The provision of the Banking Act of 1933 designed to divorce investment banking from commercial banking, which provides that, after June 16 a heavy penalty must be paid by investment bankers who unlawfully accept deposits, has raised complications of such far-reaching character that the Investment Bankers Association of America has had to seek an impressive amount of legal aid to keep its members out of trouble.

Thirty-seven seemingly simple words in the banking act have occasioned the preparation of a 4000-word legal opinion which the association is sending to its members, jointly prepared by seven of the country's foremost law firms.

"The situation seems quite involved," says Investment Bankers Association, "because investment bankers naturally receive funds in probably a score of different ways in the interest of their customers and might wholly unintentionally and unconsciously violate the provisions of Section 21." This section, it is pointed out, "says in effect that receiving deposits is a commercial bank function and if investment bankers don't get out of that type of business by June 16 they may be liable to a fine of $5000 or a jail sentence of five years."

Kinds of "Deposits"

The principal circumstances which may involve violation of the law, it is pointed out by the association, are those involving cash kept with an investment banking house by a customer, not primarily for investment purpose but for his own convenience; funds transmitted to an investment banker by a customer for the purpose of investment in securities; funds from proceeds of the sale of a customer's securities, which funds an investment banker holds pending reinvestment; interest and dividends that an investment banker has received on customers' securities, which securities the investment banker holds for safe keeping or pending sale.

The money that a customer keeps with an investment banker, rather than in a commercial bank, for his own convenience and in reality as a cash deposit account is a "deposit" in the meaning of the law, the lawyers' joint memorandum indicates, and apparently is forbidden. Funds transmitted by a customer for investment, or representing proceeds of a sale of customers' securities and held for reinvestment are not, within certain limitations, "deposits," the memorandum declares.

Credit Balances and Deposits

"Where funds are held for an indefinite period awaiting instructions from the customer, the account begins to partake of the nature of a 'deposit' and, therefore, as the period lengthens should be examined to determine whether it involves a prohibited transaction. It is not always easy to distinguish the two situations and every customer's balance must be considered by itself in relation to all the circumstances surrounding such balance."

The test as to when a deposit is not a deposit should be that of reasonableness and good faith, the memorandum continues. "The mere fact that a credit balance arises in favor of a customer in connection with his security account does not mean that there has been a violation of the statute," the statement says, "nor does the mere fact that a customer's credit balance is allowed to continue in existence for a period of time. So long as the credit balance is reasonably incidental to the carrying out of security transactions in connection with such account, it is believed the balance should not be viewed as a 'deposit' prohibited by the statute."

The report suggests that funds transmitted for investment should be accompanied or followed within "a week or two" by actual instructions. Funds from sale of securities and awaiting reinvestment "should normally be covered by investment instructions within a period of, say, 30 days," it adds. Where a firm has unlimited discretion, pursuant to written agreement, this is considered equivalent to instruction, but funds should be invested within a reasonable time, it continues.

Shadowy Distinction

Because of the shadowy line of distinction which in many cases separates the prohibited account from the permissible account, the memorandum advises that interest should not be allowed on any customer's credit balance in excess of the current comparable commercial bank rate, if any; that customers be advised that no deposits will be accepted; that customers' credit balances will be held only temporarily and for the purpose of investment in securities only and in appropriate cases; that all dividends and interest collected on customers' securities be distributed quarterly unless the customer specifically directs that such funds be added to his investment account; that customers' credit balances not invested in securities as indicated above should in all cases be either returned to the customer or to a bank for the customer's account, or one or more such accounts may be deposited in a bank in the investment banker's name, but designated as a special or trust account; and that investment bankers do not pay out credit balances from time to time on the customer's orders for divers purposes.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

From the dawn of the race it has been man's habit to personify nature in the character of a woman—fruitful but fickle—and to make sacrifices at her shrine in order that her whims might accord with his desires. Though our anthropomorphism is less on the surface in these civilized days, we continue to pay mother nature due homage. She has had her sacrifices of first-fruits, in the pigs that were sunk in the Mississippi because they were too many, and her burnt offering in the coffee that was fired because it could not find a market. Now at last she has answered the prayers against plenty.

Drought and Prosperity

Can the drought, by restoring prices, restore prosperity? It is remarkable that those who urged that low prices were the key to continued depression, because they deprived the farmer of surplus income with which to buy the products of industry, are not expressing their doctrine with quite such vehemence at this moment. But let us not be too quick. Let us suppose (giving nature her due) that the priests of the new cult succeed with their policies of restriction, and that, in the words of their liturgy, "production generally is adjusted to the possibilities of demand." Let us suppose that by these means prices are restored to the apocalyptic level of 1928 or 1926. Would the slump be over? There are many in this country (including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to judge from his World Economic Conference speeches) who believe that it would. But they are probably not so many as in the United States; for we, who have to buy the bulk of our necessities of food and raw materials abroad, realize with unusual vividness that the more an industrial community has to pay for primary products, the less it has left over to pay for the industrial goods that it produces itself. It is one of the most remarkable facts of the modern world that by far the greater part of the trade of the western countries, within and across national boundaries, is the exchange of one manufactured commodity for another, rather than the exchange of manufactures for primary products. Even we, with our great dependence on overseas supplies of raw produce, find most of the markets for our manufactured exports in industrial communities.

Tariffs and the Future

National protective tariffs, by checking specialization, have prevented this fact from finding its full expression in international trade, but they have not fundamentally altered it. They have made it possible for different countries to advance toward post-depression prosperity at different paces, by taking in their own washing at different tempos. We view American troubles or American successes with comparative indifference, because we have limited our dependence both on American goods and on American markets. But mutual laundering will not bring us beyond a certain point, and we are beginning to watch the progress of other countries with some anxety, lest their difficulties should hold us back. A short while ago we were inclined to take comfort from the troubles of those we conceived to be our rivals, for they served to emphasize our own recovery. It is typical of the changing outlook that the general public, with that subtle mutation of spirit which only born political leaders can sense in advance, is now wondering what has gone wrong with us, in that sterling has been depreciating. Only a few weeks back the mood of the people was to think of a cheap pound as a valuable competitive advantage. Now it has become a possible signal of wanting financial strength.

The Fall of the Pound

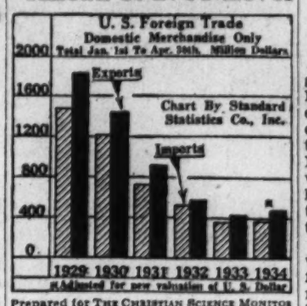
Perhaps our view of the fluctuations of the pound is like that of the ancients—indeed of the great bulk of the world's population today—toward the movements of the sun and the earth. The sun obviously travels round the earth, and the pound obviously falls against gold. But is it not the truth that gold currencies are rising against the pound? The chief reason for the weakness of sterling seems to be reviving confidence in the financial system of France, following the budgetary achievements of the Doumergue Government.

As in 1926, so in 1933, London was the refuge for panic funds from Paris, and now they are flowing out. Indeed, as in the earlier period, the influx of money has defeated its own purpose; for when it becomes known that London has incurred so much short-term indebtedness, the wind of fear shifts into the opposite quarter. We are not sorry to say farewell to such dangerous hostages as short money of this kind. The Exchange Equalization Account was designed for the purpose of preventing such movements from disorganizing the exchanges, one way or the other, and in this it has so far been successful.

Slacker Markets

Another reason for the reflux of money from London is the existence of many fewer opportunities of speculative profits. Speculation—other than the self-inflating kind that obtains in a bubble boom—is always based on a general movement of the markets, upward or downward, or both together. It is like getting power from the ebb and flow of waters—and you cannot harness the tides of the Black Sea. The upward movement on the stock exchange has come to an end, more or less, for the simple reason that future prospects, in so far as they can be foreseen or guessed, have now been discontinued.

Foreign Trade Is Ahead of 1933 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOREIGN trade is running a little ahead of the 1933 level, although it is still less than 25 per cent of the 1929 totals.

Current Wage Scales Compare Favorably

Current wage scales compare very favorably with rates paid in the past when measured in purchasing power, says the United Business Service of Boston. The service points out the relative position of present wage rates with those prevailing in 1913, 1920, 1922, 1929, and 1933.

Comparing present wage scales with 1913, actual wage rates are now 83 per cent above those prevailing before the war. The cost of living at present is only 39 per cent higher than it was in 1913. Real wages, therefore (wage rates measured in purchasing power) are therefore substantially higher now than they were in 1913.

Current wage rates are 14 per cent below the peak levels registered in the post-war inflation boom in 1920, but the cost of living is now 36 per cent less than it was then. Real wages at the present are therefore much higher than at the peak in 1920.

Large-Scale Lumber Operations Under Way in Pacific Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 23—Logging operations today in the Pacific Northwest are being conducted on an extensive scale. Especially is this true of the great White Pine belt of central Idaho where Potlatch Forests, Inc., has its seat of operations and where, at Lewiston and Potlatch, it has two great manufacturing plants, the former one of the largest of the type in the world.

Seventy-two million feet of lumber will be cut this year in five camps for the great mill here, following the reopening of the Potlatch mill after long inactivity.

The advantages of one of the earliest springs on record in the Northwest have given Potlatch Forests, Inc. an unusual opportunity, which is also enjoyed to almost as great a degree by other mills of the Northwest. The most encouraging aspect of the situation in general is the reemployment of hundreds of men at good wages. This, together with the forest service NIRA crews, the CCC operations on roads and against blister rust, and the national forest program in general, make for a vastly improved industrial and working outlook.

Woods operation in central Idaho for the Potlatch Forests, Inc., mills will carry over a period of 10 months. The Clearwater River and its northern fork penetrate the white pine forest zone, and the picturesque river drives take place in the spring-time, attracting thousands of sightseers.

Further Financing On Colorado River Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 23—An additional step toward financing the Colorado River aqueduct was taken recently when the Metropolitan Water District sold $8,064,000 par value of its ad valorem bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The district, which is engaged in building the 265-mile long aqueduct to augment southern California water supplies, thus increased its RCF obligations to about $30,000,000. This leaves a balance of $10,000,000 available before the federal corporation completes its pledge to bid for and purchase up to $40,000,000 of the district bonds.

With the $18,000,000 available in cash or through the sale of additional bonds from the issue of $220,000,000 authorized by voters on Sept. 29, 1931, the district engineers expect that construction operations can be continued in full force until the end of the year.

Business Holds Up Well in Far West

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—Despite the adverse influence of the waterfront strike, business in San Francisco continues to hold up well, according to the current Business Outlook published by the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco.

For example, sales of passenger automobiles during the period from January through May are 31 per cent above the like period of 1933 and 15 per cent above 1932.

Similarly, building permits thus far exceed the January-May period of last year by approximately 20 per cent, if from the latter period the $45,000,000 in Trans-Bay Bridge permits is excluded. On the other hand, department store sales, although still 14.7 per cent ahead of last year for the year to date, dropped 2.2 per cent in May, and indications for June thus far are for a continuation of the unfavorable comparisons with the volume a year ago.

INTELLIGENT ADVERTISING by BANKS

Possesses Power to Produce Business

When **The Christian Science Monitor** is used effectively to present a bank's standards, financial condition, convenience and ability to serve, the result can be highly satisfactory to the advertiser.

MEMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

CHARTERED 1868

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY

FREDERIC B. STEVENS, PRESIDENT
SYDNEY T. JONES, VICE PRESIDENT
THOMAS A. HORTON, VICE PRESIDENT
RALPH BULT, TREASURER
ALBERT E. STUART, AUDITOR
RALPH B. BESWICK, CASHIER
HALSTEAD C. LING, MORTGAGE OFFICER
ROBERT J. EUSTACE, ASST. CASHIER

ALBANY, N.Y. May 16, 1934

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Knowing your interest in the field of financial advertising, I am sure your will like to know the results which we have had by including your paper on our Banking-by-Mail advertising campaigns.

I recently had our coupon file checked and tabulated. The Monitor returns were 3 to 1 on the total of some forty weeklies which we used. This ratio is indeed fine evidence of the reader interest and loyalty to Monitor Advertisers.

We know that your paper has added a great number of Savings Accounts to the Bank and has made us well known over the large area which you circulate.

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY

By John [illegible]
Advertising Director.

JMc/Emf

This reproduction of a letter from the advertising director of the National Savings Bank in Albany, N. Y., proves the correctness of this assertion.

These Two Things Can Now Be Done:

1. Readers of the Monitor can still further patronize banks advertising in it.
2. Advertising directors of banks may wisely investigate the productive power of advertising in this unique daily newspaper. The Monitor produces business for its advertisers and adds to their prestige.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

From the North

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

FINLAND is so nearly off the map that many people would find it difficult to state its exact geographical position. To concert-goers it is known as the place Sibelius comes from, and program notes have familiarized them with picturesque, if rather depressing, descriptions of a country of which, really, the writers know just as little as their readers. In his admirable study of Sibelius, Mr. Cecil Gray remarks that in southwest Europe most people seem to regard Finland as a desolate wilderness enveloped in perennial ice and snow, and sparsely inhabited by Eskimos, or some equally primitive race.

To anyone in London who entertained such notions the recent visit of the Finnish National Orchestra must have been something of a shock. And perhaps the same may be said of those who have pictured Sibelius—now the most admired here of all contemporary composers—as a completely isolated figure working in a log hut somewhere in the backwoods of northern Europe.

* * *

When, a few years ago, Mr. Gray braved the long journey and the descriptions of program writers, he discovered a highly civilized country with a modern, up-to-date capital compared with which London and Paris are in many ways positively old-fashioned. He found that not only is the general level of education above the average but that "the ratio of widely cultured individuals to the community is probably greater in Finland than anywhere else at the present day." Few of us, however, can hope to go to Finland, so it was fortunate that Finland came to us—in the shape of its National Orchestra. With less than half the population of London this little nation, on whose country the sun is so reluctant to rise, is richer in at least one respect than our own far-flung Empire on which the sun never sets—it possesses a National Opera.

The program at Queen's Hall assured us that the visit of their orchestra fulfills a deep desire of the Finnish people. The production of British plays in Helsingfors last autumn brought the wished-for opportunity for a "cultural exchange" and London music lovers—probably not one of whom had heard of these dramatic performances—have rather undeservedly reaped the benefit. Music, we were told, is Finland's natural choice. The name of the national epic, "Kavevala," for instance, is based on the power of song. And when in the struggle with foreign tyranny a ruthless censorship suppressed every other means of expression, the people of Finland promptly declared their longing for freedom and independence through the language of music. The censors—one cannot imagine, by the way, a censor singing at his work—forgot to excise song.

* * *

The Finnish National Orchestra is some 50 years old, and was the first of the permanent symphony orchestras in the north. While today it would not rank with the very finest orchestras of the world, it is an admirably disciplined instrument. At Queen's Hall, one had to get accustomed to the unusual placing of the players—the cellos, for instance, are arranged on the immediate right of the conductor. The timbre of the instruments, again, struck one as a little unusual.

Naturally enough, the major part of the three programs was devoted to Sibelius, and it was extraordinarily interesting to hear the composer's works played by his own countrymen and to compare the readings of Georg Schnéevoigt—once chief of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra—with those more familiar to us. Schnéevoigt achieves an excellent ensemble, but sometimes fails to capture those finer qualities which lift interpretation to the highest level. One has heard, for example, far more satisfying performances of the astonishing Seventh Symphony of Sibelius. The First Symphony, also in the opening program, was admirable.

But space forbids detailed criticism and the occasion scarcely demands it. In addition to the large and welcome quota of Sibelius, which included also the Sixth, Fourth and Second Symphonies, we heard Palmgren's Pianoforte Concerto, Op. 33, played by Mme. Sigrid Sundgren, and works by the Finnish composers, Kuula, Klami, Merikanto, Raitio and Madetoja. Mme. Helmi Liukkonen, from the National Opera in Helsingfors, also sang two very characteristic Sibelius works, for soprano and orchestra, "Luonnotar" and "Sunrise."

* * *

It is pleasant to record the attendance of large and enthusiastic audiences. One left Queen's Hall after these concerts with plenty of food for reflection. A small nation has produced a composer to whom a bewildered younger generation of musicians is turning more and more for assurance and guidance. Many of them believe that the whole future of their art depends largely on his clear vision, a vision unclouded by the rivalries and restless movements and 'isms of the cosmopolitan musical marketplace. The marvel is that Sibelius can bring a "dead" language to life again and use it to express some of the most vital things in contemporary music. Equipped with all the technical resources of the "new" music, most composers are reduced to the condition of being, as somebody has said, all dressed up with nowhere to go. And, one may add, even if they had somewhere to go, it seems certain they would have nothing to say.

The Finnish National Orchestra has added something to our scant knowledge of the cultural background against which Sibelius lives and works. It also affirms the fact that values have nothing to do with size. If they had, one might feel less apprehensive that Finland will get the worst of this "cultural exchange."

San Marino's New Wing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE collection of eighteenth-century masterpieces of English painting, assembled by the late Henry E. Huntington and preserved for the people in his San Marino mansion, is not to remain static. Evidence of this is the New Wing, a finely designed and appointed picture gallery which was opened June 10; and the presence in other rooms of paintings by Old Crome, Thomas Highmore, William Richardson and other artists of the period, catalogued as "under consideration for the permanent collection."

The New Wing is a daylight gallery, 80 by 35 feet, added to the west side of the house. Air conditioning will keep its temperature and humidity even throughout the year, thus adding to the life of the paintings. Cool, green-gray walls give good background for 19 of the finest pictures, chosen for this new setting.

The most spectacular improvement is the emergence of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" from the darkness and shine which, when the picture hung in the hall, obscured the subject. Now one can pierce the umbrous smoke of the background to a clearer view of those two allegorical figures which symbolize tragedy, while the profile of the actress is seen in the clear relief the artist intended.

* * *

"Mrs. Siddons" is flanked by Reynolds's outdoor full-length of "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire," one of his greatest achievements in the painting of luminous shadow; and by that masterpiece of Romney's art, "Mrs. Penelope Lee Acton." Romney's genius was displayed in the easily natural yet classically simple poses he gave to his people. Almost any Reynolds portrait seems labored beside the quiet arrangement and pleasantly warm color of such a Romney. This does not mean that the painter of Mrs. Acton was the greater artist, but only that he succeeded more easily in being himself. Sir Joshua wrestled so hard to be Michaelangelo and Rembrandt rolled into one that even so superb a painting as "The Tragic Muse" carries a few of the scars of battle. When "Mrs. Acton" was exhibited in London at Burlington House in 1907, that serenely blonde and lovely lady was popularly rated the finest type of English beauty.

Sir Joshua's struggle for "the grand manner" found its best subjects in men. But there is one portrait of a woman here which is supreme in its combination of reality with animation. This is his "Diana, Viscountess Crosbie." She lives upon canvas with all the charming gayety of spirit of Gainsborough's incomparable "Mrs. Mears." The almost unreal delicacy and stillness of Mrs Mears is no more thrilling, however, than the realism and motion of the Reynolds portrait.

* * *

All the pictures gain by the new, even lighting, with the exception of Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie." The pitiless light accentuates the superficiality of her pose, makes a positive offense of the affected gesture the artist gave to her lifted hand. Perhaps, some day, even her popularity will not avail to keep her in the New Wing. Then, who knows, the loveliest of all Gainsborough's women, "Penelope, Viscountess Ligonier," she of the serious, young and somewhat Latin features, may be separated from her horsy husband in the dark hall and given "Pinkie's" present place of honor.

The "Blue Boy" is magnificently placed between two Romney full-lengths of Mr. and Mrs. Mills. The famous blues are enhanced by Romney's yellows and reds. The old suspicion that the "Blue Boy" was over-varnished vanishes in this new lighting. Still another great Gainsborough portrait—one of his greatest—"Karl Friedrich Abel," the artist's composer-friend, profits greatly by his change of residence. Like the "Viscountess Ligonier," this is one of Gainsborough's most thoughtfully developed paintings. None of the airy fireworks which make "Mrs. Mears" so incredibly delicate. A much closer adherence to the tradfitions established in England by Van Dyck. The result is a portrait into which the spectator seems to enter and speak with the handsome man as he sits writing in his study between his dog and his cello.

If the portraits were often difficult to see in their original positions in the residence rooms and halls, landscapes suffered even more from poor lighting. Brought into the cool, clear light of the New Wing, Gainsborough's "Cottage Door" emerges as a new work with hitherto unsuspected depths of tone and color which relieve the dramatic formalism of its composition. And Constable's placid "View of the Stour" reveals its serene distances, its limpid sky, to advantage on the east wall, undisturbed by other pictures.

After the trustees had decided to build the New Wing, it was discovered that Mr. Huntington had himself hoped to add such a gallery to his residence. The New Wing was designed by Hunt and Chambers, architects. Maurice Block, Curator of Paintings, worked closely with the architects. The result is a triumph of dignified and effective museum design which never loses its connection with the Georgian residence to which it has been added. A. M.

Courtesy of Huntington Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif—By Keystone

"Mrs. Penelope Lee Acton," by George Romney

'Cavalcade' in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IT REMAINED for that bold institution, the Pasadena Community Playhouse, to give the first American stage performance of Noel Coward's dramatic spectacle, "Cavalcade," which ran a year in London. As this is written the Playhouse is swarming with a personnel of 202 which its head, Mr. Gilmor Brown, threw into the enterprise with fine enthusiasm. The result is unquestionably the major achievement of the Playhouse, its achievement of the Playhouse.

Only a peek behind the scenes, moreover, reveals what a task was assumed, for so-called legitimate theaters are not constructed to provide space for players in the hundreds. This hurdle was surmounted only by the almost military discipline adopted for the handling of the huge number who composed the ensembles, besides the 36 speaking parts. Special tent accommodation outdoors, extra dressing rooms inside, the use of the large green-room downstairs, and even the house engineer's quarters; a telephone exchange installed backstage to minimize crew movements and means used to defeat disorder.

Only the cooperative spirit built up by the Playhouse in its civic capacity made possible the job of doing what no American professional theater has had the temerity to venture. Although many professional players appear in the productions here, none is paid. But even with this commercially forbidding overhead problem out of the way, there remained nearly a hundred more unseen persons to lend a hand in the heroic effort. The Playhouse costume committee, for example, enlarged by volunteer help, collected almost a thousand articles of period garb, nearly all genuine "antiques" of the Victorian times that play so important a part in Coward's historical pageantry. Stake operatives and others ran the total directly involved in the effort close to 300.

Besides the heavy cost of doing "Cavalcade" on a scale commensurate with its epic sweep, and of course the inevitable comparison with the fine picture version, other theaters have doubtless shied away from the task for another reason. Would Americans find a purely British subject interesting enough to justify such outlay of effort and costs? A vociferous Yes has been the answer of crowded houses.

"Cavalcade" is a great stage spectacle because many of its 20 scenes visualize in large and colorful ensembles how the thought and customs of the masses change as the march of Empire sweeps them into new channels of thought and new customs. Yet it is, on the other hand, the simple story of the tragedies of two London families through a generation's changes.

Mr. Morris Ankrum, who is both a stage and screen director, has borrowed largely from the technic of the films, with vivid lighting effects and expressionistic scenes to convey the overtones of Coward's idea—a prayer for international peace within an indictment of war. This is the supreme merit of the present production, the Ankrum touch. To make amends for a few individual shortcomings there are some truly fine scenes, such as the one depicting the popular frenzy over the relief of Mafeking, the battlefield scenes and those showing the folk-pleasures of the English middle classes.

A Portrait-Painting Method

Painting a Portrait, by P. A. de László, as recorded by A. L. Baldry. New York: The Studio Publications, Inc. $4.50.

IN THIS, the sixth of the "How to Do It" series, the reader is conducted by text and illustration through every stage of de László's painting of the portrait of Miss Ffrangçon-Davies, English actress. There in full color as a frontispiece is a reproduction of the portrait, glowing in its presentation of the expressive subject, and in its use of warm lighting that brings her before us in a captured moment in a performance, say of Anne of Bohemia in "Richard of Bordeaux." Other color plates depict de László's palette and his portraits of Mrs. de László and Count Albert Apponyi. Included in the book are reproductions in black-and-white of portraits by Holbein, Titian, Hals, Velasquez, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Goya and Sargent, each with a page of discussion.

The main part of the book is in dialogue form, with Mr. Baldry questioning Mr. de László about every phase of the process. To touch only on occasional highlights in this full exposition of the painter's methods: he uses a palette consisting of ultramarine, madder, rose madder, zinc white, light cadmium, dark cadmium, yellow ochre, burnt sienna; sometimes adding for particular reasons ivory black, Veronese green, lac garance and orange cadmium. His zinc white is prepared with poppy oil because it is a slow dryer and enables him to finish the part of the picture he is working on before the paint dries. Work thus finished always looks fresher and more direct. He has a sheaf of clean brushes at hand because of his anxiety to keep his color always clean. To this end he avoids as far as possible mixing more than two colors together at a time.

* * *

Having put the sitter at his ease, he makes a rapid drawing in his sketch book to be sure that the movement, light and shade and placing are as he wishes them to be. This is merely a record of the artist's intention, helping him to decide how he will deal with his subject. Having the picture fully formed in his mind, the artist begins working direct upon the framed canvas. To him the frame is an integral part of the picture and must be there from the beginning. He puts in a few lines with the brush to indicate the placing of the figure on the canvas. This is vitally important to the decorative arrangement of the composition.

From the beginning his brushwork is essentially drawing. The likeness is established in the process of finding the correct relations of light and shade. He cannot think of a likeness as something apart from the general effect. As the general effect is amplified and approaches completion the development of the likeness steadily goes on.

What he puts on the canvas is what he judges from a distance. He records mentally what he is to set down as he approaches, and makes the brushstroke without looking at the sitter. Now and then he looks at the picture in a mirror to check up on the drawing and the relations of tones. Such a check is in the nature of a fresh viewpoint.

* * *

If the portrait is to be something more than a still-life, the artist must give at least as much attention to his sitter's mental characteristics as to his physical appearance. The right pose of the body is important because each subject has a characteristic movement. Hands are so eloquent that they must be taken as seriously as the face. The most successful portraits are painted complete from the subject, as the lines of a costume will not fall in a way characteristic of the sitter when a substitute model is used for the figure. Attention is not to be diverted from the head and hands by over-insistence upon incidentals. If a picture goes wrong there is no use tinkering with it. Better start again on a fresh canvas. "The painter's duty is to find and record intelligently the best and most characteristic view of his sitter and not make him look like a freak. . . . Confidence and sympathy between artist and sitter are essential, because the truly great portrait is the one in which this contact has been so close that it has spurred the artist to his highest achievement." E. C. S.

Comédie-Française in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FIVE or six years ago, at Djemila, in Algeria, I enjoyed the unforgettable experience of seeing M. Albert-Lambert play in the "Oedipus Rex" of Sophocles, on the antique stage of the Roman Theater in that town. Recently I have renewed in London my impressions of that famous actor—now the doyen of the Comédie-Française—in the same play, and also in Corneille's "Le Cid" and Molière's "Le Misanthrope."

The Greek tragedy, on the whole, was no more than partly successful. It was, I think, a mistake to include in the London répertoire a play which necessitated the use of a large, untrained chorus, operating upon a relatively small stage. One of Racine's better-known dramas—several of which, I suppose, have rôles with which M. Lambert is thoroughly familiar—would, it seems, have proved a wiser choice; yet the masterpiece of Sophocles provided many thrilling moments, of which the most memorable is the cry, "Malheureux, malheureux!" when, as Jocaste, Mme. Jeanne Delvair makes her final exit from the stage.

Corneille's masterpiece, that tragi-comedy, "Le Cid," was a far more satisfactory production; to myself absorbingly interesting, and greatly enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience, which recalled the principal actors again and again. M. Albert-Lambert's performance in this, his favorite rôle for I know not how many years past, provides a superb example of what a vocally gifted and efficiently trained actor can accomplish in the declamation of musical Alexandrines, and in vitalizing heroic drama. His description, for example, of the battle in which Rodrigue wins his title, "Le Cid," would be *tour-de-force* even for a young actor; it is doubly so for a veteran.

Excepting a single weak spot in the cast, M. Lambert is admirably supported, and, in Mlle. Véra Korène he has a leading woman who, besides possessing remarkable beauty, can render deep emotional feeling, and has at her command a pure and delicately expressive diction which is effective in the portrayal of every mood. This noble poem of conflicting emotions, so frequently recalling that greatest of all revenge dramas, "Hamlet," becomes, when thus presented, an altogether enthralling stage play.

Molière's "Le Misanthrope," first acted in 1666, some 30 years after Corneille's drama, though it does not afford equal opportunities for histrionic declamation, is a finely observed, well constructed character study of social life under Louis XIV, which, quite obviously, was to provide Sheridan, more than a century later, with many hints for Lady Teazle and her fellow tattlers in "The School for Scandal." "Le Misanthrope" is admirably acted in this case, and provides M. Albert-Lambert and Mlle. Korène with opportunity to present a somewhat lighter side of their exquisite art. It is a thousand pities that we have not in England such a repository, as is the Comédie-Française, of our traditional histrionic method with national masterpieces. Hugo's "Ruy Blas" and one modern play, "L'Insoumise," were included in the répertoire at the Cambridge Theater.

PERCY ALLEN.

Cambridge Theater—Albert-Lambert and the company of the Comédie-Française, in classical plays from the repertoire. Directed by Daniel Mayer.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Movies in the Ice-Box

WHILE the weightier products of the cinema are being packed away in moth balls, fur coats are in order for wear in its temples. Mr. Ed Wynn has immortalized this hardy-annual custom and forever endeared himself to a sympathetic public by his quintessentialization of the seasonal event in one of his revue sketches. You remember, he comes out of a cinema, wearing an Alaskan looking coat and cap of fur, and tells a rambling tale of the proceedings within, no wilder or more entangled than its many prototypes we encounter in summer.

Such are the benefits of modern civilization that you may at any time step from the basky sunshine of city pavements into a refrigerated restaurant or the movie house with frigidaire attachments. Bodily elasticity and energy are slowly congealed by the scientific artifice called ventilation, the while the normal mental resilience becomes petrified by the screen artifice called entertainment.

An example of the latter is found in the full-length picture, "Many Happy Returns," starring Miss Gracie Allen, stooged as usual by Husband George Burns. When Miss Allen talks on the radio, there is escape in the turn of a dial. Once you have paid your fare to Filmland's Icy Halls, you are in for it.

A chill to the emotions is also instilled by another lightweight production appareled in pseudo-seriousness, "I Give My Love." It was originally written by the theatrically inclined Miss Vicki Baum. Exhibit A is Miss Wynne Gibson revealing her potentialities as an actress—if she were ever given a genuine part. In this one, she plays a prodigiously pathetic mother, who, according to our computation, might have reached 45-abouts, and is made up to look like a bedraggled version of "Whistler's Mother" at 70-odd. At first she is seen as a young woman with long golden hair and a loving disposition. The hair is devised into braids and curls reaching several lengths through several sequences, and then—as a symbol of defeatism, we suppose—goes ever so straight and straggly. We are left with the notion that it will be properly marcelled again, since she is, at very long last, reunited with the ever charming Mr. Paul Lukas, who, under the most claptrap conditions, is able to preserve his integrity as a real and immensely likable person.

Against the competitive element of delicious weather, the cinema can make no other protest than to strive to put lightness and airiness in its films and frost on its windowpanes. But manufactured air is clammy and lightness without grace is emptiness. And both make for stuffiness. Who would choose to spend the golden hours in such dim, freezing precincts, watching summer unroll in pictures, instead of across some lyric hillside, deriving light and shade from the cold black-and-white of photography instead of from natural phenomena, and reserving his days of warmth for winter's radiators? Many do. But not so many as might, if the indoor climate were more temperately adjusted to the outer, and if producers and managers would realize that a thing worth doing is worth doing a lot better than they do it in summer. If they want to save their finest productions for the alleged active season, they might put on a series of good revivals, as some of the foreign film houses do, or bring out some of those elaborate musicals which are a weariness to the eye as to the ear at a time replete with better pictures, but which during the summer nadir would shine with a blessed effulgence. Besides, there is no really passive season among movie-goers. The pernicious habit sticks and people will seek out good movies in comfortable quarters, wherever they are. It is the old movie fault of exaggeration that smears the idea of comfort as well as of entertainment with a distorted sense of values.

A Continental Importation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN TEMPER, though not in form, "Happy Week End" is a conventional musical comedy of the type popular half a dozen years ago. That is, it takes a superficial view of life, but its superficiality is always cheerful. It deals with a world where impecunious young men keep men servants and stay at expensive hotels, where a country bumpkin coming up to town with her finger in her mouth is transformed in 24 hours into a dashing maiden who wins a speed boat championship, where tailors are mistaken by snobbish old ladies for titled explorers, and the hero and heroine marry and live happily ever afterward on an acquaintance that has lasted less than 88 hours.

The whole piece is exuberantly light-hearted, differing in this from most recent musical entertainments, which have been cynical in speech and outlook, and lugubriously solemn and defeatist in song and dance. On the whole, we prefer the "Happy Week End" kind of musical play to the other more sophisticated variety. For if the world of the stage is to have little or no resemblance to that with which we are acquainted outside the theater, it is probably better for it to be a world in which all paste is diamonds than one in which all diamonds are paste.

Polly Petworthy, the country girl already referred to, comes up to London, and pretends to be an excessively sporting and frivolous young woman in order to attract the attention of Francis Mowbray, who appears to be an omnibus edition of Bradman, Hobbs, Perry and Babe Ruth. That she succeeds goes without saying. That would really be an adequate account of the story of "Happy Week End" but for the trifling defect that it misses out all reference to the two chief characters of the piece, Richard Brant and Mitzi Prisky, played respectively by Mr. Steve Geray and Miss Magda Kun, two artists brought over from somewhere in central Europe to take parts which they have sustained with considerable success in several continental countries. Mr. Geray struggles valiantly with the intractable English tongue, and is as funny when defeated by it as in his occasional victories.

"Happy Week End" would have been even more amusing than it is if its formal pattern had been better arranged. Starting as a musical comedy, its songs and dances get fewer and fewer as the evening progresses, until the final act is undisguised farce. It seems a pity not to give so charming a dancer as Miss Louise Browne fuller opportunities of showing this aspect of her skill, though such opportunities as come her way she takes with precision and certainty, and throughout reveals herself an excellent and attractive comedian. Her narrative of how she won the speed boat competition by shutting her eyes and pulling every lever she could find is an admirably amusing piece of work. H. H.

Duke of York's Theater—"Happy Week End," a musical comedy. Staged by Dion Titheradge. Music by Michael Isemann. Dances arranged by Buddy Bradley.

A Shakespearean Novelty

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

IN PRESENTING Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well" (June 14) in the Globe Theater of Merrie England, at the Chicago fair, Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens must have flabbergasted the theatrical savants by asserting that his production was the first that had been made in America by a professional company since the century before last. There is not, after all, any reason why this claim should be considered fantastic. "All's Well that Ends Well" is not the sole example of Shakespeare's dramaturgy that has been unanimously ignored by producers of plays, even by those whose specialty is the English master's works.

Nor are there lacking reasons why this bitter little comedy should for so long have lain neglected on the shelf. There is nothing in the story—originally one of Boccaccio's—of a love-struck woman who hounds her unwilling swain and finally tricks him into the nuptial tie, that can appeal to the sympathies of people who take their pleasures in the theater. Even in a modern era of feminine independence, the spectacle of the hunter being hunted evokes an emotion of distaste.

Nor is there aught heroic in the hero who struggles so ineffectually in Helena's net. Bertram is a poor creature, weak, dishonest, fraudulent, lacking in spirit and generosity of heart. The structure of the piece itself, with its fumbling motive of juggled rings, lacks conviction—lacked it most of all to Shakespeare himself, who in his period of maturity endeavored to make "All's Well That Ends Well" a quickened version of an earlier and rejected play.

Mr. Stevens, adhering to his plan of offering tabloid versions of Shakespeare's works, compressed the comedy so that it played within an hour. This was ingeniously done, for nothing vital to the plot was left to the imagination. It might have been well to omit even more—the Elizabethan humor of the opening scene between Helena and the swashbuckling trooper Parolles, for instance.

The work of the players was excellent. Miss Jackson Perkins was expert in presenting the part of the designing girl, Helena. Coleridge, who was something of a feminist, described Helena as "Shakespeare's loveliest character," and Miss Perkins made a brave effort—and one not unsuccessful—in bringing her up to his specifications. There was not much opportunity for Mr. Joseph Curtin, the Bertram of the cast, to create any very sympathetic feeling for the part he played, but he did effectively enough that which was given him to do.

At a previous performance, during the afternoon, Mr. Stevens's company offered its patrons "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," or rather that portion of it in which Quince and Bottom and their fellows prepare their play for presentation to the Duke of Athens.

Hero of the Golden Age

Jean de Reszke, by Clara Leiser. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.75.

STRAIGHT at the public Jean de Reszke looked, and sang; or at any rate he turned full face toward his audience when he was not out of character in doing so; and in that attitude he interpreted the music, vocalized the measures of the moment. Let him present himself once thus directly, nobody in the house could ever forget the circumstance. The form of the man was sure to remain in recollection, even if the sound of the voice slipped wholly or partially away.

De Reszke was uncommonly figurable and personable, something for the eye as well as the ear to enjoy. He may be described, indeed, as the ideal of the nineties, a period, let us remind ourselves, when men liked making a good appearance. Without doubt he merits being called the most remarkable of all opera tenors in the brief history of the type thus far run; though if we judge entirely on the ground of singing, we may not, perhaps, in fairness place him above Enrico Caruso. Those who remember De Reszke are likely to speak of him first as an artist they beheld, and then as one they heard. Those, on the other hand, who recall Caruso will probably mention him to begin with as the center of some scene or other and afterward will tell how closely and intimately they listened.

The world, in fine, regarded De Reszke objectively. For that matter, he, by evidence of the shrewd, discriminating comment and observation of his biographer, Clara Leiser, so regarded himself. If this does not, perchance, become clear in the chapters devoted to De Reszke on the stage, it does in the chapter that discusses him in the studio after his retirement. For he seems, as teacher, to have considered and treated the whole art of song as something mechanical; and that may be why so many of the men and women who were trained by him for opera careers performed with correct technique but with little show of individuality.

Jean and his brother, Edouard, belong to what the author calls "The Great Days of Opera"; which means, of course, the days of the stars, now ended, and we may trust never to return. They gave high pleasure in their time, and they set up standards worthy in many respects to be maintained. But they also continued and helped fasten harder than ever upon the opera of Paris, London and New York "traditions" of questionable value. Tenors have acquired only too well that knack of Jean's for captivating the auditorium by the direct approach. Basses have been echoing those loud tones of Edouard's for 30 years, imagining they were making the right impression.

Brilliant musical reading is rare enough to come across; but here are more than 300 pages of it, with some additional material, a bibliography and an index; illustrations, too, that illustrate. The De Reszkes are heroic personages, truly, to the author; they are, nevertheless, human beings. Their portraits are drawn without flattery, even if with some excess of fondness. W. P. T.

Mathematics and the Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MATHEMATICS is put in its place even more effectively by the drama than it is by ice cream. Five ice creams should, arithmetic assures us, be five times better than one ice cream. But the law of diminishing returns sees to it that five ice creams are scarcely three times as good. When applied to the theater, mathematics puts up an even poorer show than this. For five good plays turn out to be actually less satisfactory than one. John Galsworthy's "The Roof," revived at the Embassy Theater, proves it.

It is divided into seven scenes, and these seven scenes tell five distinct stories, all, however, culminating in the same climax. We are taken through room after room of an old-fashioned Paris hotel, introduced to the occupants, and shown their reaction to the outbreak of a fire that sends them all up onto the roof.

In his delineation of character Galsworthy's hand reveals itself as very sure. Only perhaps in the young man and the young woman, with their headlong decisions and quaking doubts, do signs of melodrama appear, and even in these there is much sound work. Mr. Trevor Ward does not make as much as he might do of the young cub who wants, not to be a bad lad, but to find out what sort of a bad lad he would be if he were one, and whose inquisitiveness on the point is fully answered by the course of the evening's events, but there is some clever writing in the part. The invalid author, played by Mr. Alan Napier with a gentle effectiveness, executes an interesting variation on a theme that always absorbed Galsworthy—shall I, or shall I not, when the test arrives, come up to scratch? In "The Roof" Galsworthy looks on the human race with a beaming and beneficent eye. Once up on the roof of the burning hotel, everyone, including the women and children, plays the man. What a pity that Galsworthy, who was an Oxford man, was never coopted on the board of examiners of that illustrious seat of learning. We would never have found it in his heart to give anyone less than a first.

We, however, must be made of sterner stuff. For on this play we can confer nothing better than a beta couble plus. The most disagreeable part of a motoring run is warming up the engine. The most disagreeable part of a play is the getting of it started. The episodic nature of "The Roof" involves warming up the engine five times over, and we have a constitutional objection to being introduced to people just before midnight. So little time is left for getting to know them. In "The Roof" the loose construction of the piece results in Galsworthy's bringing on the stage too many characters too late in the evening. That they are good, theater-worthy characters aggravates rather than diminishes the offense. But we suppose it is something of a compliment that we should have liked to see more of them. Of the people in so many plays one feels that it would be best to bring them on just as the final curtain is coming down. If, that is, they must be brought on at all. H. H.

PILCHER
Organs
Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

KIMBALL
New Pianos
For Your Church and Home
This is an opportunity that only the world's largest piano makers could logically offer. You will be surprised to learn of the distinct advantage of equipping your church and school with a Kimball piano—and the ease of securing a superb Kimball for your home at the same time.
Meets modern fashions in style, tone, and scale. Write for details of special offer. Address—
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Established 1857
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs
KIMBALL HALL, CHICAGO

No. 11 Grape Street (behind the Princes Theatre) is the most interesting shop for music lovers.
Actually it is more than a shop, for much of our time is devoted to advising people not to buy the records that would not really satisfy, and helping them on all radio and gramophone problems. There we sell the finest Radio—Davey Radio: hand-made Gramophones and classical records. If you are critical please call in. We can promise you a new experience in quality reproduction.
EMG Hand-Made Gramophones Ltd.
LONDON, W. C. 2 Telephone Temple Bar 7166

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bossism Charged

"All of this I saw, and PART of this I was," might well have been the words of James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, paraphrasing old Homer in his Odyssey, in describing the late Worcester Democratic pre-primary convention.

Why that warrier of one thousand and one political battles should have voluntarily taken unto himself that pre-primary defeat, many of his friends failed to see at the time and have since been failing to see.

In his post-pre-primary soliloquies James M. Curley has charged that the pre-primary convention was managed by bosses. All of the other Democratic chiefs have been castigated as only James M. Curley at his best can.

"Good Hard Pout"

The Democratic powers that be—Messrs. Governor-Senator-Collector—scuttled the Curley ship in its first preliminary engagement. They thought, not knowing Mr. Curley well enough, that he would probably "see the error of his ways" and be good after he had a real hard pout. At any rate their tactics look like they figured it out that way.

Now they know different.

Curley on Warpath

If Messrs. Governor - Senator - Collector think they've paved the way for Gen. Charles H. Cole they might as well know right now that they're mistaken.

James M. Curley is on the warpath and he's going down to the September primaries and very, very, very possibly clear up to Nov. 6 as candidate for Governor from the Democrats.

And, if I'm not mistaken—and I hate to be mistaken in any political predictions—the distinguished traveler to the West Indies, the Panama Canal and Hawaii will know that his absence from the country has not made Mr. Curley's heart grow kinder toward him.

* * *

Break Not Far Off

I think the long-deferred break with the Administration, which has steadily forgotten Mr. Curley since that November day in 1932, is not far around the corner.

He owes F. D. R. and Book Boys nothing. It is the other way round, and that being the case the sky is the political limit for James M. Curley from now on.

He has nothing to lose and stands well to win a great deal.

At any rate, thanks to Mr. Curley, the Democrats are in a political tornado the consequences of which are very hard to discern.

* * *

Copying Congress

Just like Congress the Legislature failed to close on time. This is the fourth time here the leaders in the Legislature have been mistaken.

On Monday the House will take up Governor Ely's police unification bill which was revived yesterday when the House voted to reconsider its previous rejection of the measure. Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree said that he'd offer amendments to the bill which will make it more palatable to its former opponents.

Then again the Governor has held a satisfactory conference with the Massachusetts Police Association heads and be believes certain amendments will enable him to have the measure passed.

* * *

Up to the Counties

Shoving that gambling proposition, the pari-mutuel horse and dog-racing bill, to a third reading, the Senate has brought that bitterly-fought measure that much closer to being a law. The bill as its rides the ways now permits pari-mutuel betting in any county which accepts the act by referendum in the next state election in November.

* * *

The Senate yesterday refused to engross the bill calling for the expenditure of $340,000 for the purchase of the property of the Hinckley Rendering Company in Somerville for conversion into a public bathing beach and park.

Rush Jones.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Palmer Clark and his	Program fr'm Lon-	Baseball game,	Dance program....
5:15	orchestra	don: dance music	Red Sox-Chicago...	CBS dance music.
5:30	NBC piano duo.....	Don Bigelow and	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers...	Mischa Raginsky
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	and his orchestra
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits....	Sport reports.....	CBS dance music..
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	John Herrick; orch....	Record program...	CBS dance music.	Reports; news.....
7:00	World in Review.....	The Southernaires	Front Page Drama	Collegiate field and
7:15	Three X Sisters.....	NBC speaker.....	Script act; music..	track finals.....
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Local dance music.
7:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music..	20th Century Ens..
8:00	Spanish Interlude....	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Melody Cruisers...
8:15	Bavarian Band.....	rine Band, Capt.	Studio Party: so-	Rhythm Twins.....
8:30	ERA Band of Unem-	Taylor Branson,	loists; orchestra..	Local dance music.
8:45	ployed Musicians...	conductor	CBS organist.....	Getting the News.
9:00	N. E. Singing Clubs...	"One Man's Fam-	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview...	ily," dramatic sk.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	Orchestra, Victor	Reports; news.....
10:00	Local dance music....	"Cuckoo" skit.....	Kolar, conductor,	Felix Ferdinando
10:15	Reports; organ.....	McNames; orch....	from Chicago....	and his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	Guy Lombardo and	Yankee Yarns....	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	his orchestra.....	Sport reports.....	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	News; NBC music.	ice; Glen Gray's	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Brito and his	Paul Whiteman &	Casa Loma Orch..	Sign off.....
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Band from Holland..	St. Paul's Cath'd'l	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features.....	"World Pictures"...	choir and organ.	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble:	Symphonic Album:
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	concert group....	recordings .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra.....	with speakers,	of the Air.....
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	from New York..
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian group	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins....	accordion; solos..
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Tune Twisters;	Windy City Revue;	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	Peg LaCentra....	soloist; orch.....	his orchestra.....
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	ERA Symphony
3:15	sketch; music.....	Time, sketch.....	Orchestra, Victor	Orchestra of Un-
3:30	University of Cin-	Dancing Shadows,	Kolar, conductor,	employed Mu-
3:45	cinnati glee clubs...	concert ensemble.	from Chicago....	sicians' concert.
4:00	Eventide Singers.....	Romance of Meat.	Buffalo Variety	from Boston Mu-
4:15	NBC organ recital...	NBC soloist; trio...	Workshop: music.	seum of Fine Arts
4:30	Jetson Ryder's Cor-	Palmer Clark and	Oregon on Parade:	Organ recital,
4:45	ials: 35 voices.....	his orchestra.....	soloists; orch.....	Francis Cronin...
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	John B. Kennedy,	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	Sylvan String Trio	soloist; organ....	Readings; pianos..
5:30	Int'nat'l Tidbits: Igor	Sentinels; chorus,	Salon Gems....	Sanderson and
5:45	Gorin; orchestra....	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Baltimore Mun. Band	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Buccaneers Quartet..	from New York..	Report; organ.....	Summer Musicale:
6:30	Reports; features....	Recordings	Studio recital....	concert orchestra
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists....	Comedy stars.....	Pianos; vocal duo.	News Service.....
7:00	Silken Strings; Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round; pop....	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights,	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon.
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Voice of Columbia:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; chorus;	choir; organ....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	comedian and	Elizabeth Siedhoff.
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	dance orchestra..	Double quartet....
9:00	Will Rogers; Pickens	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	Sisters; Revelers; or.	popular soloists.	Walter Hampden..	dation: recital...
9:30	Studio report.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Victor Young's Or-	Dramatic sketch...	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese....	chestra; soloist..	Studio reports....	his orchestra....
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise":	Max Baer and Nat	Forty-five Minutes	Boston Opera Club
10:45	voices; strings.....	Shilkret's Orch...	in Hollywood.....	Orchestra concert

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour of recordings.
3:00 WEEI, Official opening of the international convention of Rotary Clubs.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ, Mario Cozzi, baritone; Lew White, organist.
8:00 WEEI, "The Dog Catcher," Snow Village dramatic sketch.
8:15 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: concert piano duo recital.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; Rosemarie Brancato; Frank Chapman; Fred Hufsmith; vocal ensemble; symphonic string orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor: end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Just Another Hero," romantic comedy sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist; Continental Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra; Sascha Jacobson, violinist.
10:00 WNAC, People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Republican-Democratic discussion: "The Comparison of Legislation Enacted With the Platform Declarations," Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

Denatured 'Cuckoos' Aren't So Funny; Joe Penner Wins Radio Guide's Poll

Raymond Knight's "Cuckoo" program was always a pleasant fillip to an evening of radio programs. It let listeners know that radio wasn't taking itself too seriously. And the "Cuckoos" went on their merry, waggish and unsponsored way, delighting radio listeners until a sponsor came along who thought perhaps that he could improve the pattern. The listeners have been hearing the rather unhappy result on the NBC-WJZ network at 9 o'clock, Wednesday evenings, now changed to Saturday evenings on the NBC-WEAF chain at 10 p. m.

True, a few of the former features of the "Cuckoos" have been allowed to remain. There is the tag line of Knight's, "This is Ambrose J. Weems, the voice of the diaphragm, enunciating, stop." But where is that line about "you can fool some of the people some of the time?"

The very shaky, sour and amateurishly done musical selections conducted by "Maestro Armbuster" are there but where are the off-key soprano solos of Mary McCoy, And poor Mrs. Pennyfeather. In the former period she was allowed to radiocast "household hints to perturbed people" but in the present period she gurgles in the approved fashion a few times and then wanders aimlessly through the remainder of the program.

There is a need for the revival of such "cuckoo" features as the humorous dramatizations of the news and a few more of the intelligent "digs" at some of the well-known network radio features. The hour recently reached one of its former high points when Ambrose J. Weems struck up an acquaintance with a telegraph girl who concluded every sentence with the telegraphic "stop." The telegraph operator got very amusingly out of control, and the episode closed with Mr. Weems desperately yelling the telegraphic injunction to "stop."

* * *

The Radio Guide's national listener's popularity poll has just reached this office and the result is just about as expected. Joe Penner, Rudy Vallee, Wayne King and Amos 'n' Andy were returned as the nation's choices.

Joe Penner's meteoric rise to popularity is a phenomenon easy to understand. His is the rôle of the simple and childlike person arranged against the stern and hard-boiled world, a position sympathetic to most of the radio audience. Mr. Penner has a number of banal expressions which account for his tremendous popularity, especially with children. When these expressions have run the gamut of popularity Mr. Penner obviously is due for the toboggan because these expressions definitely "type" him.

The poll only strengthens our conclusions that Jack Benny should have won hands-down since his program is always well up humorously and it has that further touch of unpredictableness which means that Mr. Benny will always be "one up" on the radio audience.

A. H.

Motion Pictures

"Trivia, Drivia and Dots"

At the end of the tea hour in one of Boston's daintier restaurants, the waitresses were putting on the dinner cloths. They were young and comely in the fresh white aprons immaculate over their black service dresses. Although all were well trained, the newer ones fumbled a little and the more experienced accomplished the task with a routine hand. One stood out among them. She creased the projecting corners of the linen with the greatest care, patted things caressingly into place and stood off to survey her handiwork as if she were composing a picture. She had a serious, round little, funny little face and not particularly attractive hair—but she had the soul of an artist.

And more artistic consciousness, we should say, than the entire corps of screen personages (barring one or two) we had come across while trailing through three separate movie emporiums during the day.

At the Metropolitan Theater, Mr. Jack Oakie was strutting the big heart-of-gold boy in "Shoot the Works," for which we have chiefly borrowed a colleague's (Mr. Neal O'Hara's) title, although it applies to all the rest.

At the Orpheum, Miss Loretta Young was circling round in a sob-story, "Born to Be Bad." She chewed gum to emphasize her evil propensities, and saw the light (in partial eclipse) before the end.

At the Keith-Boston, Mr. Jack Holt was striding through "Whirlpool" with a prison background and Miss Fay Wray was listlessly assisting in "The Countess of Monte Cristo," "And dots."

But the little waitress—she was an artist, and she was real.

M. L.

"Operator 13"

Another version of the spy-lover theme is on view at Loew's State Theater, with Miss Marion Davies and Mr. Gary Cooper as the principals. This time the story (from the Robert W. Chambers novel) is set in Civil War times, with Miss Davies representing the North and Mr. Cooper the South. There are the usual torn-between-love-and-duty sequences, with the customary final reunion. The Mills Brothers assist as traveling minstrels whose songs would certainly have surprised the people of the period. The only novelty of treatment is photographic: superimposed or swiftly alternating scenes of marching or fighting soldiers, with, at one point, cleverly joined successive segments of the songs of the rival sections. Otherwise the direction of Mr. Richard Boleslavsky is undistinguished. The action is concentrated in the early days of the war, and after the lovers have been parted, the rest of the conflict is rushed through to make way for the final embrace. Also on the bill is the Walt Disney color cartoon of the Three Little Pigs, Little Red Riding Hood and the Big Bad Wolf.

Chicago Watches Moral Tone of Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Care is being taken to keep the amusement attractions of a Century of Progress exposition on a higher moral plane to prevent criticism which arose from publicity given last year to questionable attractions, according to fair authorities. At the same time, the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association, is of the opinion that the general atmosphere of the amusement section is much better, although the standards might be still higher if the fair wishes to be absolutely above reproach.

The Rev. Mr. Yarrow, however, credits the fair authorities with sincerity in their avowed intention of keeping the fair on a high plane, as indicated by their use of a new and more exacting kind of contract this year for the concessions. This contract, according to the Rev. Mr. Yarrow, puts full power into the fair officials' hands to close any attraction of which they do not approve.

The fair authorities maintain that they do not attempt to become judges of morals or immorality, but that they are guided in their policy by whether or not the attractions would be permitted by a first-class Chicago theater.

Boston Snapshots

1934 Model Ark—When Noah's Ark landed on the top of Mt. Ararat there were no waiting crowds to see the animals disembark. The case will be different tomorrow when the Hagenbeck - Wallace Circus train pulls into the Southampton Yards of the New Haven Railroad. Even though the unloading is scheduled to begin at 7 in the morning, probably plenty of youngsters will be on hand.

We have always felt a little concerned over the comfort of giraffes en route. Do they lie down all the time they are aboard the train, or are their necks slung on hammocks? Yesterday we asked Tex Sherman, an advance agent of the Hagenbeck-Wallace shows, just how these animals do travel.

"They're just as comfortable as you are in a lower berth," he said. And, we thought to ourselves, they are not faced with the problem of dressing. "We have special cars built for them and the other large animals," he went on. "They are of the underslung kind, with their floors close to the ground, so there is really plenty of room."

One member of the family of giraffes which arrives here tomorrow would have plenty of room in any railroad car. It is a baby, born this spring.

* * *

Circus Parade—The Hagenbeck-Wallace management believes in doing things in the good old style. They give their show under canvas, and they stage a parade. On Monday morning this parade will start from the circus grounds at 11 o'clock. It will go up Southampton Street to Massachusetts, along the latter to Tremont, down Tremont to Broadway, over to Washington and on to Kneeland, back to Broadway on Harrison, and home along Dorchester Avenue.

* * *

Net Profits—"It is gratifying to note," says a correspondent, now in Perry, Maine, "that conditions this year in the weir fishing industry are far more promising than for several seasons and net profits may be realized before fall."

It seems that very many small fishes are finding their way from the waters off "the rock-bound coast of Maine" into the tin-bound security of sardine cans. Last week some single weirs reported catches of 50 hogsheads. One weirman told of total sales for one day which amounted to about $600, while the great majority of the catches brought between $50 and $150. This is not all profit, of course, since the expense of operating a weir for the season is in most cases several hundreds of dollars.

* * *

Lower Berth—Apartment-house steps on Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the State Theater, are well enough for feline dozing space, but one cat of the neighborhood has found something better. The sun is warmer, the rubber mats are softer and anxiety about passing feet is allayed, when she takes up a position on the running board of any car which happens to be parked opposite her door. As soon as one vehicle purrs into movement, she steps with dignified mien, to the curb. She seldom has to wait long for a new arrival.

Yesterday visiting motorists were taking the "No Parking" signs too literally for her comfort. As we strolled past, one man opened the door of his car, saw the cat, lifted her to the sidewalk and drove off. A lady backed into the space. But no sooner had the cat settled comfortably on her running board, than she was back again—pausing a moment to administer a little stroking to her guest before lifting her once more to the curb.

But before we had rounded the corner someone else had provided a new "sun porch."

* * *

Museum Closed on Sundays—Beginning tomorrow the Museum of Natural History will be closed on Sundays, until Oct. 7. It will remain open on week days from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30.

On display now in the main hall is a recent gift consisting of a collection of 47 miniature birds, carved in wood and painted by A. E. Crowell of East Harwich. None of them exceed two inches in length. They represent shore birds and ducks. Mr. H. R. Dalton was the donor.

* * *

Ready for Legion—Brockton Legionnaires have just completed arrangements for the State Convention of the American Legion, to be held in their city on Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Arrangements have been made to use the Fair Grounds for the big parade. While the grandstands fill with guests, a program of band music and vaudeville acts will be presented. As the parade comes in view an announcer will name those participating in it—using the loudspeaker system employed during the Fair.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Time Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate variable winds.

All New England States: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	80	New Orleans.	80	92
Bermuda	80	84	New York ..	70	88
Chicago	70	70	Norfolk, Va..	78	92
Denver	64	90	Philadelphia.	72	90
Helena, Mont.	46	88	St. Louis ..	82	94
Jacksonville..	80	90	St. Paul	76	94
Kansas City.	82	98	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles..	60	74	Washington..	72	94
Miami, Fla...	80	88			

A—9 a. m. June 23.
B—Maximum June 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:44 p. m., Sunday 9:21 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

San Diego Club Brings Fathers Closer to Sons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO Calif.—Under sponsorship of the San Diego Club, a Fathers and Sons' League has been formed here, the guiding objective of which is a better mutual understanding of each others problems.

At their first annual banquet the dads and their boys shook hands over a pledge to spend more time together. The fathers promised they would encourage the boys to bring their troubles to them. The youths agreed never to hide anything from their dads. Col. Ed Fletcher, father of 10 children, was originator of the club.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "Land of the Maple" ..... Laurendeau
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged for strings by Alfred Fochon
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia ..... Mascagni
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
"Jealousy," Tango ..... Gade
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

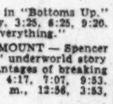
Movies

KEITH'S—John Boles and Ann Harding in Louis Bromfield's "Life of Vergie Winters." Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

BEACON—Spencer Tracy in "The Show Off." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:30. Also Mary Brian in "Ever Since Eve."

EXETER—Spencer Tracy in "Bottoms Up," amusing Hollywood story. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. Also "You Can't Buy Everything."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Spencer Tracy in "Now I'll Tell," underworld story which shows the disadvantages of breaking laws. Fenway at 1:15, 4:17, 7:07, 9:53. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:56, 3:53, 6:40, 9:37.



BOSTON—Fay Wray as an Austrian movie star who impersonates the "Countess of Monte Cristo." Paul Lukas in supporting cast. 12:19, 3:26, 6:33, 10:10. Also Jack Holt in "Whirlpool."

METROPOLITAN — "Shoot the Works," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra, Jack Oakie, Alison Skipworth and Roscoe Karns. Captain Proske and various tigers on the stage. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:20.

FINE ARTS—Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride," filmed against a background of beautiful Czechoslovakian scenery. Short subjects include a bee picture, "Queen of the Underworld," and the technicolor Silly Symphony cartoon, "The Pied Piper." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

ORPHEUM—Luis Zingone, sleight-of-hand artist and card manipulator, in person, in the lobby at noon, 3, 6 and 9. Screen feature, "Born to Be Bad," with Loretta Young. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TREMONT—Anna Sten in "Nana" at 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. Also Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in "No More Women," a Pop-Eye cartoon and several shorts.

UPTOWN—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Warner Baxter and Shirley Temple in "Stand Up and Cheer."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Queen of the Indies," travel film; Krazy Kat cartoon; Thelma Todd comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

SUNDAY

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA CONCERT—In the Museum of Fine Arts at 3. Broadcast over WAAB.

Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
"Angel Gabriel," plantation song ..... Pochon
Unfinished Symphony, first movement ..... Schubert
Liebesgedustern ..... Andrea
"Rose of Algeria," selection ..... Herbert
"Invitation to the Waltz" ..... Von Weber
"Traumerei," for strings ..... Schumann
"Nell Gwynn" dances ..... Garman
"Southern Rhapsody" ..... Hosmer

Other Events

ALL DAY CRUISE—S. S. Yarmouth sails from India Wharf at 10:30 a. m., for cruise up North Shore, across to Cape and back along South Shore, arriving at 8. Music. Luncheon.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"Laurel Time in Willard Brook Reservation." Meet at west end, of reservation, about two miles east of Ashby on Route 119, at 10 a. m. Climbing group will go to top of Watatic Hill, 1800 feet high. Afternoon party meets at 2 for walk in woods.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock climbing party meets at West Quincy Station at 10 a. m. Rambler meeting at Castle Island, 4:30.

MONDAY

CIRCUS PARADE—Leaves circus grounds at Andrew Square at 11 a. m., and makes circuit through Massachusetts, Tremont, Broadway, Washington, Kneeland, Harrison and Dorchester Streets.

'ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

PHONE 3-9145

PACKARD
DESOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 4-2102 531 So. 21st St.

MOBILE

Alabama Glass & Mirror Works
T. H. WAKEFORD, Mgr.
New Mirrors Made to Order
53 DAUPHIN ST. Phone Dexter 1679

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Dixie Grande Super Service
WASHING — POLISHING
GREASING — BATTERIES
24-Hour Storage Service. Road Service
Corner 14th St. and 6th Ave.
Standard Oil Products. The General Tires

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing · Polishing Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

FORT MYERS

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

1867 1934

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
Lovetts Grocerias — Piggly Wiggly Stores

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Toilet Articles—Sundries
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Hammel's Sinclair Service
Complete Service at two stations to please you.
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge. 9197
Open all night.
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7332

FLORIDA

MIAMI

Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS
THE ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT
267 EAST FLAGLER STREET

YOUR LINEN SUIT!
We preserve its smart tailored lines.
MIAMI LAUNDRY
Phone 2-5111

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

AA-ONE CLEANERS
ALMA PETERS BURRIS
Cleaning—Dyeing—Alterations
1667 W. Flagler Street

GAS — WASHING, SIMONIZING, Crankcase Service
OILS — POLISHING, GREASING, Battery Service
Standard Oil of Kentucky Products
GEORGE COLLINS
90 S. W. 1st St Cor. S. W. 1st Ave.

ORLANDO

The Food Palace
Campbell's Soups
Orange Ave. at Livingston
Everything for the table

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3178

SARASOTA

It's Always Value Received at Penney's!
We welcome you to
J. C. Penney Co.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Read the "new" and popular books. They are added as published to our rental library.
Williams Book Nook
Tel. 2344

See "MARK" before it happens
Theodore Markwalter
Real Estate—Rentals—INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SERVICE
ATLAS TIRES AND BATTERIES
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Esso-lube Motor Oil
COR. MAIN AND OSPREY Tel. 7181

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED
Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA, FORT MYERS, BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

HOME SUPPLY STORES
ECONOMY · QUALITY · SERVICE

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

B. Marion Reed Marion R. Cary
Marion Flower Shop
Phone 2834
914 TAMPA STREET TAMPA, FLA

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

JANET HAT SHOP
$2
118 ALABAMA ST. S.W.
MODELS for SUMMER

L. Chajage FURS
Stored—Repaired
Cleaned—Glazed—Relined
220 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

POPE & EPPS
Hairdressing and Permanent Waving in the most becoming mode.
702 MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BLDG.

GULF
Goodyear Tires
Gulf courtesy cards honored.
Walter C. Smith
Forrest Avenue at Glen Iris

MACON

MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOP
Latest Permanent Wave Methods
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

STROZIER'S SERVICE STATION
Golden Flash Gasoline
Quaker State Oils
639 Georgia Avenue Phone 2026

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Tillman's Grocerterias
No. 1—900 E. Trade Street
No. 2—500 N. Tryon Street
Sells the BEST for LESS

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
837-843 PENN ST., READING, PA.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
223 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel. 3-1725
9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM
Established 31 Years

UTOPIA CLEANERS D

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

BOOKS

FRENCH, German, Italian and Spanish books and periodicals; books for the study of all languages; send for catalogue of language desired SCHOENHOF'S 387 Washington, Boston, Mass

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES to make and sell California novelties; you buy our materials with full instructions; can make good profit. Write to WEST ART FLOWER STUDIO, 2824 Rimpau Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for woman over 27 in educational service; salary, bonus. EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, Room 1014, 350 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR. 529 rue Royale New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

ARKANSAS—Land of Opportunity, highlands, pleasant climate, soft water, low-priced homes, fruits, dairying, poultry, diversified farming. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Mena, Arkansas.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Light, airy rooms, near Fourth Church; direct transportation to Fair; elevator service; 75c per person; also kitchenettes. MRS. W. B. HOLLAND, 6565 Yale Ave.; ENG. 7905.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

An apartment residence of high standards. Cool and accessible for summer living. 2 blocks from Coolidge Corner. 2-3-4 rooms $50 to $90—a little more if furnished. Tel. BEAcon 3080.

NORDBLOM Management

The Warwick

1450-1454 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

BACK BAY

4 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES 339 Huntington Ave Perion Tel Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $25 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

BOSTON—Pleasant 3-5-6 room apartments with refrigeration, $35 up; convenient to The Mother Church. Call KENmore 8187 or write MR. PATTERSON, 23 St Stephen St., Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two desirable rooms for women in apartment, very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

Colonial Arms

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1, 2 and 3-room suites, large rooms, showers, free refrigeration and parking; automatic elevators.

20-28 COLBORNE ROAD, BRIGHTON, MASS. Sta. 9461

FURNISHED Small Homelike Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church *Moderate Rentals* SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 East 97th (3-Cr—) rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; near Central Park; summer $100 monthly. STURTEVANT.

136 W. 77th St., N. Y. C.—Living room 25' square, large bedroom, dressing room, kitchen; cross-ventilation; completely, delightfully furnished; $60 including light, gas, refrigeration. Endicott 2-6676.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Sublet July and August, 4 rooms, elevator, radio. Baby Grand; reasonable. 36-40 Bowne Street. Apartment 4-N.

FOR RENT for July and August, a completely furnished, very cool apartment of 3 rooms and bath near Copley Square, Boston (Mass.); elevator service. Phone Com. 4641 before 10 a. m.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

...Y wishes transportation to Michigan City, In., or Grand Rapids, Mich., with Christian Scientist driving through soon; share expenses. Address A. H. S., 216 Lenox Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Adelaide Citizens Aid Home for Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Dogs' Rescue Home here is caring for more than 1000 stray animals a year, and there is such a growing demand for the kindly services that accommodation is being extended. The work has a very definite place in the humanitarian activities of the public, and before her departure for England recently, Miss Annie Rischbieth, who founded the home many years ago, gave the controlling authorities the land so that it should become a permanent institution.

The duties of superintendent are now being performed by Mr. Arthur Sanderson, of the metropolitan police. His love of dogs has led him to devote his spare time to providing for the comfort of stray or unwanted animals. He is assisted by public subscriptions which also take the form of presentation kennels and other equipment.

The Mitcham Council, in whose area the dogs' home is situated, has given official approval of the work. This is significant because some of the ratepayers have protested against the noise. When, however, a petition for the removal of the home was presented, a much larger petition was drawn up by humanitarian-minded people for its retention, and promising every support. The home receives no Government subsidy but municipal councils in the metropolitan area send subscriptions as dogs are brought in from all parts of the State.

Hoover to Hindenburg

A portfolio of 24 pictures of United States park scenes made by the late Mode Wineman was presented to President von Hindenburg of Germany by President Hoover in 1931.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC. Rebinding All Kinds of Books 94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies, consistent economies; folders, A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

SMALL COTTAGE—Screened porch; secluded; rest and study; accommodates 4. COBETT'S POND, Windham, N. H.; tel. Malden (Mass.) 0138-M after 6.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder, skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon 5441

COUNTRY BOARD

WANTED—A Christian Scientist, or couple, as paying guests in delightful private home in New Hampshire; 45 acres of land, magnificent scenery; modern conveniences; accessible to church; ideal place for rest and study; references. Address G-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Llc. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Rezent 4-2234.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employers Wanted!

to obtain the employees they need, for all types of occupation, qualified for the jobs that are open, through the

Massachusetts State Employment Service

A State agency which accepts no fees

Boston Office: 100 Nashua St. Tel. Laf. 2560

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHOICE furniture, rugs, occasional pieces from wealthy homes, very reasonable; discounts to 50% on new SIMMONS overstock, better-grade mattresses, springs, studio beds. Lloyds Auction Rooms, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BARBER, American, for summer resort hotel. Write Box C-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

NO. SCITUATE, MASS.—Lady would like to share attractive Colonial home with middle-aged lady; all modern conveniences, kitchen privileges; large porch; attractive garden; near station. D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia — Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0897.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HINGHAM, MASS.—Brick-end colonial, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces, greenhouse, P. O. Box 61 or phone Hing. 0407.

HOUSES FURNISHED

GREAT NECK, Long Island, N. Y.—7-room house, rent furnished for summer months; woody location; $115 per month. Telephone Great Neck 278-J.

SINGLE HOUSE—For rent, furnished, oil heat, garage, garden, grand piano; excellent location; adults only. 25 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands, Mass.; Tel. C. H. SAMPSON, Kenmore 1800.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pleasant Street—Single house, 6 rooms, improvements, new hot-water heater; adults only; reasonable rent. Tel. Jamaica 1462-W.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON, June 19, 1934. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of oxygen and acetylene, 600 cu. ft. oxygen and 400 cu. ft. acetylene, in tanks in the building or structure at #1 Norway St., Ward 4, in the City of Boston for one year from date. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

City of Boston. In Board of Street Commissioners, June 19, 1934. On the foregoing petition it is hereby Ordered, that notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Monday, the 2nd day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition when any parties who object thereto, may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this order thereon in The Christian Science Monitor at least 7 days before said hearing. Passed. A true copy. CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary. Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO. Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Prop. 74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the government. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lee Villa, 170 So. Pennsylvania Ave.; central, a step to the beach; bathing privileges; European plan.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE Boys, 8-12 years Excellent Food and Care $125 Season. Mrs. R. L. Kingston, Laconia, N. H., R. F. D. #4

LARGE country home, lovely grounds; harmonious for rest and study; rates $18-$30. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, 145 Main St., Suffield, Conn.

QUIET attractive home for one desiring rest and study; one hour from Boston, near beach, church in vicinity. P. O. Box 85, Humarock, Mass. Marshfield 46-2.

VACATION HOUSE Clearwater Lodge, up-to-date, delightfully located on Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Conn., bathing, boating, sports, Write for rates.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURPEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 3 Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds. Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PRINTING

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING Church Work a Specialty 184 Summer Street, Boston Lib. 4266

REAL ESTATE

ATTLEBORO, MASS.

For Sale

THE HERRICK RESIDENCE

A 14-room house, improved grounds, 2-car garage.

An Ideal Location in ATTLEBORO, MASS.

and only

32 Miles From Boston and 12 Miles From Providence

APPLY TO OWNER

ALICE O. HERRICK

89 County St., Attleboro, Mass.

BRICK HOUSE, reasonable, 12 rooms, Concord Square; hot-air heat, good condition. HENRY WEST, 749 Tremont Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—New Hampshire, rare opportunity; beautiful old-fashioned country estate; magnificent scenery; 50 acres of land; on state road; 12 rooms, garage, etc; all modern improvements; old-fashioned fireplaces; home of former governor; sacrifice $11,000. Address G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HUGUENOT, N. Y. (Orange County)—For sale or rent, beautiful 175-acre farm estate, 16 rooms (11 rooms completely furnished); brook, lake; small down payment; liberal terms. Box 86, Mahwah, N. J.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, N. H. An intimate knowledge of sale and rental opportunities enables me to be of helpful service to those desiring to acquire summer homes in this wonderful summer playground. Correspondence invited. C. W. ESTABROOK, Real Estate, Wolfeboro, N. H.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

MODERN BUILDING—Containing 7 apartments, 6 rooms, and living quarters, completely furnished; pleasantly located on bank of river; ideal for summer boarders and tourists; reasonable price. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 12 Elm st., Skowhegan, Maine.

OLD COLONIAL house overlooking park-like Arundel golf links; 25 acres including wood lot, suitable for grove, field for ball playing; locality now in demand by summer residents; frontage on two roads, two miles from ocean. CARROLL S. PARRAR, River Street, Kennebunkport, Maine.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y., Terrace Drive, overlooking Manhasset Bay—Will sacrifice 7-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage; plot 80x180; beach rights; $9000; mortgage held by Bond & Mortgage Co. Seen at any time. EVELYN GORNELL.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. Near Christian Science Church New early period Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths and lavatory; two-car garage attached with maid's quarters above; 2 fireplaces; wooded lot; seclusion amidst exclusive surroundings; convenient to shopping center, depot and Boston and Worcester Turnpike; can be seen weekdays only; inquiries strictly confidential. Write MR. TODD, Brodrick Bros., 130 Randlett Pk., West Newton Mass.; tel. WEst Ntn. 1989.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable bedroom, sitting room, bath; single rooms; excellent home cooking; desirable location, lovely country, good commuting; outdoor sports; summer or permanent. Write X-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BOSTON, Pension Francaise, 45 St. Botolph Street—Rooms $4 and $7; meals 6:30 P. M. and 1 P. M. Sundays. M. BURGUET. Tel. Comm. 8509.

BROOKLINE, corner Beacon and Winchester St.—Newly appointed estates; choice of beautiful rooms, excellent meals; spacious grounds, screened piazza, heated garage. Longwood 9034.

GREENBUSH, MASS., ROUTE 3A—Private family, best of cooking; large light rooms, screened porches; enjoy city conveniences, country atmosphere; wonderful views; near Scituate golf course; price $15.00. ARTHUR STAPLES.

LARGE, well-furnished front room, bathroom floor, with board $13 a week; excellent table, small family; free parking; nice piazza, etc. Mal 6100, 112 Linden Avenue, Malden, Mass.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in private home, some with semi-private baths; home cooking; tennis, golf, fishing, swimming and boating within short distance. MRS. E. KUESPERT, Flowerhill House, Howard Street.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS desiring board accommodation, refined, harmonious surroundings, country village, Annapolis Valley. Apply E. F. TUPPER, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

ROOMS TO LET

BELLE HARBOR, L. I., N. Y.—Beautiful large rooms with kitchen privileges, facing ocean. HARMONY COTTAGE, 150 Beach, 129th Street.

BOSTON — Comfortable, homelike rooms, large, light, connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; smaller rooms; overlooking park and roof garden. RUTH C. EVEREST, 282 Mass. Ave. Ken. 5188.

BOSTON—Single or double room; dinner served if desired; near The Mother Church, Apartment 8, 78 Westland Avenue.

BOSTON, 128 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Outside, light, airy rooms, near bath; cozy, homey atmosphere; near The Mother Church. Circle 6587.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 77 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Sunny, attractive room; transient or permanent; private family. Comm. 2633.

BOSTON—Quiet, comfortable, light rooms; permanent or transient. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Accommodations for permanent or transient guests; rooms available now, with or without board; garage space. Tel. Longwood 8897.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To let, all or part of pleasant 4-room kitchenette apartment, balcony, summer or permanently. Porter 4274-J, mornings.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 fur. rooms, tourists, permanent; central, convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. 0377-M.

NEW YORK CITY—Very attractive, comfortable, single, light, square room, large closet. Reasonable. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 11J.

N. Y. C., 117 West 79th St. (6E)—Single, use kitchen, piano, elevator; select address, near subway; $6.00-$7.00; unusual.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR — Young, reliable, good appearance, desires position. G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLLEGE instructor desires position as tutor or governor for the summer months. E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Belmont 0262-J.

25-YEAR-OLD college man desires position, summer or permanent; experienced in office, hotel and camp work, etc.; will consider anything; good background, excellent references. Box A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Loyal - Conscientious - Capable Young Woman

Stenographic and office experience. Desires any opportunity which will lead to advancement or secretarial position. Twenty years of age. Will accept moderate salary to start. Write P. O. Box 565, Westport, Conn.

NURSERY governess, companion, housekeeper, efficient; go anywhere; references. W. A. C., 7 Temple Place, Winthrop Highlands, Mass., c/o Miss Woodcock.

WANTED by 2 Americans, position together; capable of taking full charge of household, small club or tourist resort; go anywhere, country preferred. A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

Edgartown, Mass.—Martha's Vineyard On Chappaquiddick Island—Ideal location overlooking harbor; delightful bathing at hand; excellent meals; rates $18 to $20 weekly; reservations limited; booklet on request. Menaca Hill House, EDITH B. SMITH.

MONTPELIER, VT.—quiet harmonious home welcomes guests for over night or longer; all comforts and conveniences; excellent food; folder. The Walton Homestead, 174 Elm Street.

MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, CATAUMET, MASS.—Ideal place for vacation; good board and beds; excellent bathing; rates moderate.

ROCKLEDGE FARMS INN BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE For those desiring the best at moderate prices; among the pines and on the water; day and weekly rates.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SPEND your vacation at ON-A-LAKE FARM during months of July and August; modern farm home, near lake; home cooking, only an hour's ride from Boston; prices reasonable. Phone Natick 1963-J or write ETHELYN MORRILL, 54 Plain Street, Cochituate, Mass.

THE TAVERN — GRAFTON, VT. A quaint inn, a village of old-time charm, in the foothills of Vermont; high elevation; 120 miles from Boston. Opens June 15th. Booklet. Mr. and MRS. H. N. DUTTON.

SUMMER HOMES

BEECHHURST, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 154-18 7th Ave.—7-room house, nicely furnished, overlooking Sound; two (2) blocks private beach; easy commuting New York. Flushing 9-8279.

BRIDGTON, MAINE Quiet Cove Camp Seven furnished rooms and bath, electric lights, fireplace; 32 acres of pines and fields on the shore of Moose Pond (11-mile lake); secluded, private beach; wood, ice, boat furnished; rent reasonable by week or month. Apply M. B. CALDWELL, 63 Florence Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

CHOCORUA, N. H., in White Mountains—To let July 8 to Sept. 5; cheerful, comfortable, furnished house near lake, with silver, linen, blankets, ice, wood, tennis court; no young children; $450. Apply WILLIAM JAMES, Chocorua, N. H

FOR RENT, at Wickford, R. I., attractive secluded summer lodge; furnished; large living room with two fireplaces, five bedrooms, bath, porches; garage; picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. Write WALTER RODMAN Wildwood Farm.

FURNISHED single house for rent July and August, Merrymount, on Quincy Bay (Mass.); private beach, playhouse; electric refrigeration; single garage. Call Granite 2383.

ON LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—For July and August, 8-room California bungalow, furnished and modern throughout; best view of mountains. Write F. M. THOMPSON, Route 4, Laconia, N. H.

SUMMER RENTAL

REAL vacation on Martha's Vineyard Island; rooms, kitchen privileges, private suite, baths, electricity; built 1805; near beach. JENNIE L. GAMSBY, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

ITALY—Old villa in Tuscan Apennines to let for summer or winter; accommodation for 20 people with servants; 9 bathrooms, telephone; extensive park, tennis, fountains; in vicinity of Florence and other famous old towns. Cini 8, Marcello, Pistoia.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen *REASONABLE PRICES.*

Pepsodent Squibb

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel

Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061

WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

Whatever You Want A PORTABLE or any Other Office-Machine Buy an AEG by BEHRENSDORFF-LARSEN Fordresgaardvej 22 Tel. Godth. 5288x

TEA ROOM *CHEAP PRICES* Amagertorv 4 Right in the Centre of Copenhagen

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN SREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 69A *Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.*

Steglitzer Anzeiger Berlin-Steglitz fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING N. Kastanienallee 86 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 50 jähr. Besteh. *Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers*

DRESDEN

BESTECKE Silver knives forks and spoons G. ECKARDT Grunaerstr 41 *Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst portofrei*

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Fashion House DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS *Exclusive Models. Low Prices.* Joh. Vermeerstraat 42 Tel. 27248

MEIJ'S TOURING CARS

Amstelveenscheweg 270 Tel. 25200 LUXE AUTO CARS Speciaal ingericht voor Buitenlandsche Reizen. Vraagt inlichtingen voor onze Week-End Trips. Avondtochten naar Zandvoort en het Gooi.

LEIDEN

ENGLISH MISS HELEN CARTER ELOCUTION. GOLD MEDAL LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mercurius Commercial Correspondence, gives lessons in Grammar, Conversation and Commercial Correspondence Address: HOTEL RYNLAND, LEIDEN. In The Hague every Friday.

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING G. H. VAN DER BOOM Conradkade 2 and 3 Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN *CONTRACTOR* Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ITALY

FLORENCE

CHARLES *Ladies' Hairdresser* Via Porta Rossa II *Next to Palazzo Davanzati*

Pia Cecconi & Sorella Piazza Pitti, 7 Lingerie, Dressing Gowns Table Linen *Assortment of ready-made dresses.*

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI 10 Lung'Arno Acciaioli Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stones. Suitable for gifts. *Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston.*

NORWAY

OSLO

Perfumery-Orchidee Bygdö Alle 66 (Dagmar Olsen) Telephone 47421 *Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-*

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn *WOOL SPECIALISTS* Rya and Flossa Rugs *Shops in Stockholm:* Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77 Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10 *In Malmö:* Baltzarsgatan 32

TOKIO ORIENTAL WARES Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken) Tel. 109233

SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Carpets Curtains Tapestries Myrstedts Matthörna Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Speciality House *Konditorei - Tea-room* WEBER-URECH GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.619, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily *Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

Wollenhof & Co MARKTGASSE 8 BERN STRICKWAREN STRUMPFE WOLLE UNTERWÄSCHE HANDARBEITEN KINDERSACHEN KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523 *First Class Grocery Store*

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk WALTER GARBANI Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture GREYERZSTRASSE 30 Tel. 22.417

An Excellent Firm for Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets Gebrüder Streuli A.G. MARKTGASSE 59 *Founded 1868*

Large Assortment in Wool and Silk Materials *(Pure and Artificial Silk)* Cotton Materials, Tobralco AU BON MARCHE S. A. SPITALGASSE 3-7

Coal, Wood and Benzine J. WYSS & CO. A. G. Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS A. v. GUNTEN *Large Assortment in Lamps Repairs* Beundenfeldstrasse 31 Tel. 27.499

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN *Installation and Sale of* ELECTRIC REQUISITES Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

DAUT & CIE *Umbrellas* *Walking-Sticks* *Gloves* *Ties* SPITALGASSE 32

MADAME LORY ROBES et MANTEAUX 17 Monbijoustrasse

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC. *Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

RESTAURANT DU NORD *First Class Establishment* W. Hauri Grand-Quai 12 New Propr. First Floor Lakeside Terrace

"BALLY" *HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR* For Men, Women and Children at "LA RATIONNELLE" 18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Pianos Harmoniums Gramos T. S. F. Disques Bruckner - Guignard RUE D'ITALIE 4

INVISIBLE DARNING (Stoppage) *on all kinds of fabrics* MAISON SPECIALISTE Mme. R. Wild-Clarisse Rue du Vieux-Collège 1 (à côté Tricoteuse de la Madeleine)

SPECIALITE DE FROMAGE AND CHARCUTERIE R. PASSY Tel. 43.094 13 Rue de Rive

AU LILAS BLANC CORSETS SUR MESURE L. Bonnet 3 Rue de la Confederation Tel. 44.481

TAPISSIER - DECORATEUR *(Upholsterer, Decorator)* O. PITTAUER Meubles Literie Rideaux 4 rue Liotard Tel. 22.325

HERISAU

HERISAU Near St. Gallen Home and Boarding School VOGEL

Pupils may attend excellent schools in the neighbourhood. German, French, English. Watchful and loving care in all matters. Sunny climate. 10 girls from 8-16.

LAUSANNE

BOOKSELLER'S SHOP *STATIONERY* F. SELHOFER-BLONDEL 5 Petit-Chene and Succursale Halles Métropole 64 *Nice choice of Souvenirs*

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

FINEST GROCERY STORE A. Gantin-Crausaz Rue Enning 6 *All Swiss Chocolates* State Salt Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

MAISON KEHRER-FREY Mr. Geo. Loosli, Succ. FIRST CLASS TAILORS Ave. de Rumine 1. Tel. 24.914

LUCERNE

MERCURE The Shop for Quality CHOCOLATES BISCUITS FANCY GROCERIES CANNED GOODS

NEUCHATEL

R. Christen Rue de l'Hopital 2 SHOES

OUVRAGES DE DAMES Tapisseries MELLE. ALICE FAVRE rue du Seyon 2 NEEDLEWORK

The excellent Coal of Haefliger & Käser S.A. Means comfort and safety against the cold.

ST. GALLEN

ST. GALLISCHE CREDITANSTALT Credit St. Gallois St. Gall ALL BANKING BUSINESS

Leading House *for* Silks and Woollens STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & Co. Multergasse—Marktgasse

SUDEREN WACHSELDORN

Pension Alpina Süderen Wachseldorn I St. ab Schwarzenegg. Autoverbindung von Stemsburg. Tannenwälder - Hügelgebiet. Prächtiger ferienaufenthalt Ausflugsort. Gute Küche 4 Mahlzeiten von frs. 5.50 - 6.- Garage. Ideal holiday accommodation Fam. Christen, Wylerringstrasse 7, Berne. Tel. 32.727

ZURICH

CUTLERY BLEULER 2 Postrasse 2, Zürich 1

Parfumerie Schindler Zürich 1 Paradeplatz Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first-class makes. *Everything for Beauty Culture.* Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser.

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co Lintheschergiatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths Chaiselongue-covers *COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX*

Meyer-Buck Schiffände/Kirchgasse CHINA and EARTHENWARE Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

DIAMONDS *We are specialists in* DIAMOND RINGS GLASSPOOLES Adderley Street Cape Town

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (Prop.) LTD. EXPERT GROCERS 58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341 Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

"GLADWIN" Artistic Millinery (Ladies' and Children's) Remodelling and Renovations *Bring an Old Hat and take away a chic model* Fourth Floor St. George's House, St. George's Street

African Life Building Longmarket Street Tel. 2-9237

SAY IT SWEETLY CHERRY'S FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS 100 Adderley Street P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE *AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES* Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents HERBERT PENNY, Ltd. Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen. 15 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating* MISS GRACE HILL 607 Commercial Union Buildings 66 St. George's Street Phone 3-3033

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Cleghorns SHOES FOR SMART TOWN WEAR

Very deservedly the House of Cleghorns has an enviable reputation for its shoes. The men and women who wear them are the fashion leaders and they fully realize the combined value of high grade quality and impeccable style.

Branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, also trading as Blumans in Johannesburg.

CLEGHORNS CAFE CAPE TOWN'S RENDEZVOUS

Head Office and Works Phone 5-1648 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model *Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD 78, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO. Home Furnishers 513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

SHORT & McDONALD *Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting* ESTIMATES GIVEN Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

WINTONS The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. *Moderately Priced* 376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to Wakeling Bros & Clarke Ltd. *Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices.* 472 West Street Phone 68

MISS A. MIDDLEBOROUGH F. T. C. L., L. T. C. L., U. L. M. *(Teachers Diploma)* Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Theory. Special Attention to Beginners. *Studio:* 164 Brand Road

JOHANNESBURG

The Latest D. B. Fancy Herringbone Tweed Overcoats SMART BROWNS—GREYS 85/- 95/- 105/- New Designs in Warm PULLUNDERS 8/6 12/6 14/6 HAMILTONS C/R Pritchard and Jouberts Streets

Marie Lynch & Co. LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS Carlton Hotel Buildings P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

J. P. WHERRIE Grocer and Provision Merchant 4 Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank Phone 42-1124

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices *Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors* 44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store. Only Address: SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

INSURANCE *of all kinds* See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837 Phone 33-4822 6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

O. K. BAZAARS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON *also* "JUNE" 60 Von Brandis Street

MASTERSON & CO. *GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS* c/r Main and Browning Streets Phone 24 2248 Jeppestown

PATERSON'S Tea and Sandwich Lounge PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY 1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade, Phone 7452/4 PRITCHARD and KERK STREETS

THE CITY DAIRY *(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)* 37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St. Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese branch at BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY Bedford Road, Yeoville

R. V. WELLS *

AUSTRALIA

GEELONG

S. E. DICKINS

For Your Grocery Supplies
Melbourne and Geelong, All Suburbs

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.
BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 "BEST FOR REST"
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

"A HOME brings peace to you and yours"
Your needs supplied
Phone U4730
HOUSES, LAND, INSURANCES
see the reliable licensed agent
PEL. PODMORE F.R.E.I.
291 TOORONGA RD. MALVERN S.E.6

Regency Cafe
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

GUEST HOUSE
"MOOLA"
(MRS. F. K. GEDDES)
Tel.: Win. 2186
HOT WATER SERVICE
ALL HOME COMFORTS
5 Princes St., St. Kilda. S.2
Tariff from 2 gns. weekly.
Close train, tram and St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.

TYPING
General • Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians Hot Water Engineers
492 Toorak Rd. Toorak, S.E.2.
Electrical Appliances Stocked
Tel. Win. 1649

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Cooper's Frock Shop
Sports Wear
Evening Frocks
Millinery
381 BURKE ROAD
CAMBERWELL
AND AT BOX HILL
W 3704

ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS at PAINTS CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

PLANT FRUIT TREES LEMONS and ROSES NOW
BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
522 Burke Road Camberwell

BEAUTY SHOPPE
for Individuality in Hairdressing MARLENE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W. 3177

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
THE GIFT SHOP
PICTURES POTTERY NOVELTIES
and LENDING LIBRARY
MRS. BURLINSON
53 CHURCH ST.
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
X 3281

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, MANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447
Established 1887

W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B3262

ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Flowers Chosen for Quality and Outstanding Beauty
FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS Ltd
120 KING STREET.
SYDNEY
TELEPHONE: B6061 (THREE LINES)

BOWRAL Tel. 24
The LUXEMBOURG
Delightfully situated at the foot of Mt. Gibraltar. From its wide sun balconies a panorama of the district can be enjoyed. Equipped with every modern convenience and comfort; surrounded by extensive lawns and shade trees. Tennis Court. Log Fires. Garages available.

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS Ltd
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH.CH.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY, VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware. Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Jays
266 LAMBTON QUAY
Exclusive Model Evening Gowns—Day Frocks — Winter Fur-Trimmed Coats—Cardigans—Jumpers and Suede Coats.
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.

JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-614

"BOUDOIR"
Specialists in Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, etc.
"Boudoir," 73 Manners Street
WELLINGTON

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

G. G. MACQUARRIE
Licensed ELECTRICIAN and Registered RADIO Serviceman.
All Kinds Repairs, Servicing and Installations. Electric Lamps Supplied.
PHONE 45-865 46 MANNERS ST.

THE YUKON FUR CO.
Miss June Greening
For High-Class Furs and Fur Coats. Repairing and Remodelling.
A visit will ensure satisfaction.
Room 403, Hamilton Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington Phone 42-731

Hollywood Beauty Parlour
(Mrs. Vera Maxwell. Late of Sydney)
Permanent Waving Experts
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture in All Branches.
94 Willis St., Wellington Ph. 47-494

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

isobel mclaren
236 lambton quay wellington
furs and gowns

INSURANCE
Life, Endowment, Family Income, Annuities, Fire, etc ADVICE FREE.
W. E. PALMER & CO.
BANK CHAMBERS, 79 MANNERS STREET

You Value Good Service
We Value Your Business
JENNINGS' CASH GROCERY
13 RIDDIFORD STREET, NEWTOWN

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Camp-Fire Kindler

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW you can have a fire on camping trips or picnics without a search for kindling, if you take along one of these small portable fire kindlers devised by Bruce O. Herow, of Toronto (U. S. Patent No. 1959473). It is filled with charcoal and cannel coal, the material resting on a screen bottom, to allow the air to circulate underneath it. You can imagine how quickly this would produce a sturdy blaze, with none of the usual struggle to blow the first sparks into flame.

In Lighter Vein

Recommendation

The clerk had not shown any ambition to work, and while his character was above reproach, the manager was forced to dismiss him from the service.

Requesting a letter of recommendation, he received this: "We are pleased to say that the bearer is one of the best men this firm has ever turned out."

Discrimination

The new recruit passed an officer without saluting.

"Here, my man," called the officer, "do you see this uniform I'm wearing?"

"Yes, sir, and just look at this thing they gave me."—*Capper's.*

"We wouldn't keep it very long, but we're having a picnic in the park and we've come out without a bread-knife."—Humorist

The Grind

"Life seems to be just a grindstone!"

"Perhaps; and whether it grinds you down or polishes you depends on the sort of stuff you're made of."—*Pathfinder.*

No Handicap

"Shure, an' he's a foine, healthy bhoy, an' the neighbors say he's the very image of me."

"Well, now, what's the harm in that if the child's healthy?"

Cover Charge

Waiter: "Would you mind settling your bill, sir? We're closing now."

Patron: "But, hang it all, I haven't been served yet."

"Well, in that case, there'll only be the cover charge."—*Topics.*

Gets 'Em Going and Coming

"Your opening sale has closed. What now?"

"Our closing sale opens."—*Boston Transcript.*

What They Say

An Author Speaks

"Three generations of young newspaper critics have cut their teeth on me; and it has sometimes made me feel as if my books were a box of puppy biscuit."—*Don Marquis.*

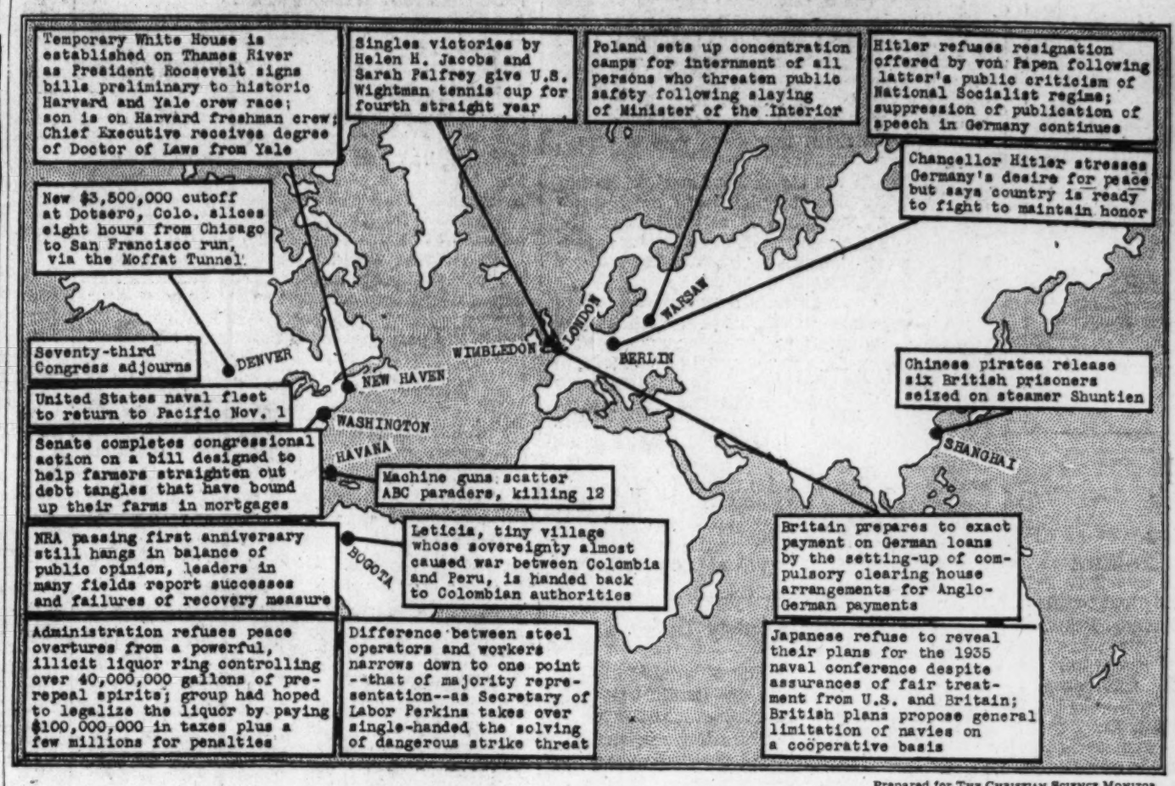
The Foundation

"In building permanently we must rely not on a personality, but on a principle."—*Walter Lippmann.*

Usually Next Door

"There is a potential grand opera star in almost every home in America."—*Otto H. Kahn.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Temporary White House is established on Thames River as President Roosevelt signs bills preliminary to historic Harvard and Yale crew race; son is on Harvard freshman crew; Chief Executive receives degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale
Singles victories by Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey give U.S. Wightman tennis cup for fourth straight year
Poland sets up concentration camps for internment of all persons who threaten public safety following slaying of Minister of the Interior
Hitler refuses resignation offered by von Papen following latter's public criticism of National Socialist regime; suppression of publication of speech in Germany continues
New $3,500,000 cutoff at Dotsero, Colo. slices eight hours from Chicago to San Francisco run, via the Moffat Tunnel
Chancellor Hitler stresses Germany's desire for peace but says country is ready to fight to maintain honor
Seventy-third Congress adjourns
DENVER
NEW HAVEN
WIMBLEDON
LONDON
WARSAW
BERLIN
United States naval fleet to return to Pacific Nov. 1
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
Chinese pirates release six British prisoners seized on steamer Shuntien
SHANGHAI
Senate completes congressional action on a bill designed to help farmers straighten out debt tangles that have bound up their farms in mortgages
Machine guns scatter ABC paraders, killing 12
Leticia, tiny village whose sovereignty almost caused war between Colombia and Peru, is handed back to Colombian authorities
BOGOTA
Britain prepares to exact payment on German loans by the setting-up of compulsory clearing house arrangements for Anglo-German payments
NRA passing first anniversary still hangs in balance of public opinion, leaders in many fields report successes and failures of recovery measure
Administration refuses peace overtures from a powerful, illicit liquor ring controlling over 40,000,000 gallons of pre-repeal spirits; group had hoped to legalize the liquor by paying $100,000,000 in taxes plus a few millions for penalties
Difference between steel operators and workers narrows down to one point--that of majority representation--as Secretary of Labor Perkins takes over single-handed the solving of dangerous strike threat
Japanese refuse to reveal their plans for the 1935 naval conference despite assurances of fair treatment from U.S. and Britain; British plans propose general limitation of navies on a cooperative basis

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Bird Houses

THIS spring a 13-year-old boy in our neighborhood has been earning money by making and selling bird houses. He uses good plans, and works with discarded boxes which cost nothing. They are stained a natural brown with a mixture of asphaltic roofing cement thinned with kerosene or gasoline. (This makes a good and inexpensive wood finish for furniture, also.) The boy offers to put up the houses for those who have no handy man. Bird lovers appreciate this addition to their yards and gardens.

Elizabeth B.

Your Camera

Exposure Meters

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE question of exposure is probably one of the greatest problems with which the beginner has to contend, and because the success of the picture depends almost entirely on the exposure time should be taken to thoroughly master the subject.

There are numerous devices on the market for measuring the intensity of light as well as tables for giving the approximate exposures for varying conditions of light at different times. Much help can be obtained from even the simplest of tables.

The latest development along this line is the meter which measures the strength of light by means of an electric cell. These meters are rather expensive but are very practical.

Some specially sensitive meters of this type have been installed on the roof of the Hall of Photography at the world's fair, which give visitors the intensity of the light from all angles and the proper setting for their cameras.

In the early form of meter it was necessary to match one tint with another to ascertain the exposure. This was sometimes difficult and not entirely successful. The newer type measures the intensity of the light scientifically and accurately and gives a direct reading.

Fortunately for those who may be unable to purchase one of these instruments there is sufficient latitude in the modern film so that a person who is willing to give some thought to the subject will be able to judge exposures fairly accurately.

The mere fact that you do not possess some desirable appliance should never prove a source of discouragement. Experience is still the best guide and by carefully noted conditions and the exposures necessary to handle them, you will gain knowledge that will assure pleasing pictures at all times.

Keep a record of your exposures, setting the time of day, month and year, light conditions and stop opening and shutter speed.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Signal Tower

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William L. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE train whereon I rode drew nigh unto a City, and it Slowed Up in the outermost parts thereof till the man in the Signal Tower bade it go on. For he lived in a place High and Lifted up, with Levers on this side of him and on that, and with Electric Signals and many Strange Devices. And when he dropped the Semaphore, then did we go forward, not on a straight track, but we curved to the Right, and again to the Left, and we Smelled out, as it were, the way that he desired us to go among the tracks till we came at length into a Great Terminal where a place had been prepared for us. And all the way, though we no longer saw him, his hand did guide the way whither we went, so that we smashed into no other train, though many were coming and going, but we came safely to our Desired Destination.

Now as we pulled past the Signal Tower, I took note, and behold, it was in a Desolate Spot, where the Signal Man had Very Little Companionship. But he had climbed down in the hours when no trains were going, and had planted seeds about the Signal Tower. And there were Larkspurs to match the sky, and Poppies that grew red. And beside all these were Hollyhocks, yea and many of them.

There were Hollyhocks of Brown, like unto the eyes of Keturah, and Hollyhocks of pink, like her cheeks when first God gave her to me, and others white as the snow, and others red as the rose. And they grew ever upward as if they would mount to the Signal Tower and smile in at its windows at the man who planted them.

And as we went on our way, I thought of the man in the Signal Tower, and I said to him in my heart:

"Thou art my brother. I also have a tower like unto thine, which appertaineth unto my Church, and there do I spend long hours in a place of mine own, apart from men and lifted up, that I may catch if so it may be the messages which I shall transmit into signals for them to keep them on the right track and I also grow Hollyhocks."

So I climb again to my Signal Tower, and I seek if I may give unto men the right Signals that they go aright on life's course to their safe place in its Terminal; but also will I brighten the earth beneath with Hollyhocks.

Nobody At Home

Apparently the Delivery of One Cat Will Have to Be Postponed to Another Day by Mr. Collie. August Kahn, Yonkers, N. Y., Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club for This Unusual Picture.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Oxgoad

THE oxgoad was of a much more formidable character than one might imagine from its name, for it consisted of a pole some six or eight feet long with an iron spike at the end, and was ordinarily used by farmers in Biblical times to spur on their oxen. The butt end of the pole was often furnished with "a chisel-shaped blade for cleaning the plough."

That such a goad could, upon occasion, be used as a spear is shown by the case of Shamgar, who is said to have slain six hundred Philistines with no other weapon than an oxgoad, (Judges 3:31).

In the New Testament the corresponding Greek word is employed in a figurative sense where Paul is informed that it is "hard for him to kick against the 'pricks'" (Greek, *kentra*, literally "goads"; Acts 26: 14). The unruly ox which "kicked" the goad wielded by the farmer naturally brought needless pain and discomfort on itself.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Rebuke

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VISITORS from the West called upon President Lincoln one day. They were filled with worry and excitement about the commissions and omissions of the Administration After patiently hearing their complaints the President said:

"Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin (a noted rope walker of those days) to carry across the Niagara River on a rope. Would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more—go a little faster—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south'? No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was well over.

"The Government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the very best they can. Don't badger them. Keep silence and we'll get you safe across."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation For Today

THE greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.—LAMB.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pass Them On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Miss.

FOR several years it had been a problem with one woman what to do with the many cards she received from friends and acquaintances during the Christmas holidays. They were many, and much too beautiful to destroy; so they merely accumulated.

One day, in thinking about them, she felt impressed to "pass them on"—but to whom? There were several little girls living some distance from her home, who had had very little at Christmas to gladden their hearts. In looking around to see what she might send them, she came across the stacks of lovely Christmas cards.

Here was the answer to the question. Here was where she could "pass them on." She filled a pretty cardboard box with the cards, tied it with a bright ribbon, and sent it to the little girls. They loved the beautiful scenes and lovely verses on the cards, and many were the happy hours they spent with them.

Since then she has disposed of her cards each year the same way. And she has learned from this experience not to allow anything to accumulate about her that will either be a help or pleasure to anyone else.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts of the Great

Wisdom maketh her lovers wise and worthy, temperate, patient, and just, and filleth him who loveth her with all seemly ways.—*King Alfred.*

He that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.—*Philpay.*

No wind serves him who has no destined port.—*Montaigne.*

Reason's voice, and God's,
Nature's, and Duty's,
Never are at odds.
—*Whittier.*

Mankind are always happier for having been happy. . . . A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour.—*Sydney Smith.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 213

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Animal that lives in the water.
4—To play boisterously.
8—Huge fabulous bird.
9—Hoofed animal of Central or South America.
10—Indefinite article.
11—To entertain sumptuously.
12—Except.
13—Holds.
14—Symbol for tellurium.
16—Definite article.
18—Scranton is in this part of Pennsylvania (ab.).
19—River in France flowing into Rhine.
21—Australian bird.
22—Willows.
24—Near.
25—Baseball teams.
26—Exist.
27—Prophet.
28—Valuable American food fish.

Down
1—Fragments.
2—Electrified particle.
3—The Palmetto State (ab.).
4—Waste piece of cloth torn or cut off.
5—Large fish of Atlantic, remarkable for its brilliant coloring.
6—City in Italy.
7—Gave.
9—Ropes for confining horses, etc.
11—Track worn by a wheel.
15—Diminutive of Elizabeth.
17—River in Germany.
20—Row of objects.
23—Ever (contraction).
24—Constellation.
26—Exclamation of triumph.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Brevities

Punch: A sparrow perched on a golf ball just as the player was about to drive. Birds instinctively know the safest place in a moment of danger.

Arkansas Gazette: It's not likely gliders will ever become popular in America. They have no gas to step on.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Blue Saturday*

By CARMACK

Oh, Boy! Was I blue today!
Tiddlywinks and I had scarcely finished celebrating the closing of school when I heard the Boss say that he had a job and would start to work Saturday morning—
Imagine it! Saturday morning! It's even worse than school—He at least stays home on Saturday when school is on—
Tw. tried to cheer me up by telling me that we could play with Joan—
But shucks—who wants to hang around the house all day and play with dolls and such things. That's about all a girl does—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Parity, Prestige, and Politics

JAPAN, it is well known, is the great problem at the pending naval conference. Between Britain and the United States there are few technical issues which are not susceptible of settlement. This view may be hazarded despite the latest British stand for a navy higher than the limits set by existing treaties. But Japan, with her nebulous assertion of naval parity, as well as her assertion of overlordship over China, has thrown a monkey wrench into the preliminary discussions.

Little is known of what is going on at the talks now being held in London. Japan seems to be holding her hand. When faced with the unofficial claims for parity advanced by the Japanese at home, she says that no such demand has been made. But the nations feel that the kites flown in Tokyo are adumbrations of policy. They are making their preparations accordingly.

Upon what grounds is the Japanese demand for parity based? In an article in the current "Foreign Affairs," Admiral William V. Pratt asks the question. He finds it in the demand so familiar nowadays in other countries as well as Japan for equality and security. The Admiral, however, has no difficulty in showing that on technical grounds the Japanese claim for higher than the present 63 per cent strength is not justifiable. Compare, he asks, the situations confronting the navies of the leading sea powers. Japan has a secure line to the mainland, which is not the case with Britain. She does not have to cover the seas as a necessary condition of her security as Britain does. Nor does she have the American problem of covering two great ocean fronts and one of the main arteries of the world. Finally, she is secure from blockade.

The demand, if it be proffered, may be advanced for one of two objects. Either the Japanese want parity for the sake of establishing prestige in China, or they wish to use the demand as a trading point for political concessions.

The first point is real enough in Far-Eastern politics. Prestige is all-important in dealings with China. The new policy of Japan is directed toward creating a standing in China which will be at least equal to that of Britain and the United States. According to many Japanese, the wedge would be the acknowledgment of naval parity; then the Chinese would realize that Japan stands abreast of the other two powers, and would respect her accordingly.

The same object would be achieved, of course, by specific political concessions. Admiral Pratt, while not mentioning the first point, appears to envisage concessions. He does so in connection with a rule for international relations that statesmen would do well to ponder. "International relations," he says, "must be based on a spirit of fair play, equality and justice, if peace is to be kept." Applied to the relations between Japan and the United States, Admiral Pratt says that the two can live in amity, provided that "each country respects the other's rights, lives up to its treaty agreements, enters into no trade wars, develops no superiority complex, starts no war propaganda, attends strictly to its own business, is just in its dealings with the other, and truly desires peace."

At this crucial moment in Pacific affairs, both countries have need to go over this list and remedy the items wherein they are deficient. The United States no less than Japan has a contribution to make. Admiral Pratt writes much more sympathetically than the United States has acted, for instance, about Japan's aspirations in Manchuria. He does not mention the canker of Japanese exclusion from the United States which had eaten into the core of Japan-American relations long before the Manchurian episode burst upon the world. That was evidence of a superiority complex which affected the Japanese down to the humblest villager. If this sore spot were removed, and a little more charity extended to Japan in Manchuria, both the technical problem as regards the naval situation and the political issue of a new modus in international relationships in the Far East might be easier of solution.

Credits for Russia?

SOVIET RUSSIA has made a number of tentative overtures for long-term credits from the United States with which to buy American equipment for her expanding industries. Official spokesmen have hinted that the Soviets would buy extensively in the United States if credits were granted, but that they will be able to buy very little if American money markets remain closed to them by the Johnson Bill. The question is thus raised whether it would be beneficial, either for the United States or the Soviet Union, to stimulate Soviet purchases by extension of long-term credits which differ only in minor respects from outright loans.

Moscow's financial position is fairly sound today only because the Soviets have practically paid cash for their industrialization program. This policy, adopted by necessity, appears to have served the Soviet Union very well. There seems no reason why it is not still the best policy. The Soviet Government has managed to find money for goods which were indispensable to their industrial expansion, and has shrewdly bought goods in the best market, which was often the United States. All such purchases were made without long-term credits except in Germany.

The Johnson Bill closes the American money market to the Soviet Union until the Moscow Government negotiates a settlement of the Kerensky debts and individual claims for American property socialized by the Revolution. While some Soviet and American individuals have professed to detect a serious trade loss to the United States in this situation, their view is open to doubt. If the Soviets really needed American credits, they would not hesitate to negotiate a debt settlement with the United States, as the sum involved is a very small matter in international finance. The fact that the Soviets have moved so slowly to settle these claims shows they have no urgent need for credits. And the American people, in view of recent experiences with defaulting foreign borrowers, should comprehend the danger of tempting any country, by indiscreet loans, to buy goods which it is not entirely certain it can afford.

Charter and County Reform

FAR above the bustling sidewalks of New York, Alfred E. Smith sits (in shirt sleeves) in his Empire State skyscraper office, guiding the organization, deliberations and strategy of the New York City Charter Commission, of which he is chairman. Though a Sachem of Tammany Hall, his is the job of hacking away some of the foundations which have undergirded Tammany's amazing edifice of patronage, spoilsmanship and corruption. A new charter is necessary for New York, not only to prevent a return of "tin-box government," but constructively to give the city a simplified and modernized basis for its vast operations.

While the revision commission studies an avalanche of suggestions, it has moved promptly to strike at one of the recognized impediments—the superfluous layers of five county governments superimposed upon its municipal rule. Whole-heartedly coöperating, Governor Lehman has acceded to the commission's request for a special session of the New York State Legislature, called for July 10, to act upon constitutional amendments permitting the reorganization, consolidation and abolition of county offices of the five counties within the city of New York. The extraordinary session will also have opportunity to consider constitutional amendments for reorganization of government in any county of the State. Upstate Republican machines have resisted such changes as stubbornly as Tammany has in New York. The Governor has thus backed his convictions with political courage. The State's attempt to come to grips with such a fundamental problem will be watched hopefully by many other states where similar reforms are long overdue.

Two basic issues are involved wherever and whenever reorganization of county government comes up. No city can effectively revise its existing charter or put its municipal government on a sound basis of modern, business administration while independent, wasteful, inefficient and overlapping county governments remain beyond the reach of the city government, often, indeed, frozen into the state constitution. Secondly, county governments without municipal complications generally need new authority for discarding outmoded machinery and adapt their management to new conditions brought about by revolutions in transportation and communication. With the steady flow of powers from the towns and villages to the larger unit of the rural county, and with the county also becoming the agent of the State in the performance of many hitherto purely state functions, the county has become an increasingly important unit of government. Bringing it up to a state of modern efficiency will help to preserve local self-government and will have a tonic effect on other units.

The chain of events set in motion by a commission created merely to revise the charter of New York City may prove of national importance. Should New York realize its long-deferred and oft-thwarted hopes for a new charter—still far from assured, and of which county government is only one of many factors—it might usher in a new era of American municipal government.

Bursting Into Tears

THE publication of Mr. Harold Nicolson's life of Lord Curzon has served to establish the interesting fact that one of the most ancient and honored of British habits—bursting into tears—was flourishing at least as recently as 1924. A letter of Thackeray's which was sold for £600 a few weeks ago told how Thackeray wept copiously over "Jane Eyre," much to the astonishment of his servant John, who happened at that moment to come in with the coals. It was remarked at the time that this incident definitely marked off the Victorian age from the sterner Georgian era of the present. But Mr. Nicolson has shown that the Spartan public school spirit, code of the stiff upper lip, and cult of the strong, silent, he-man are not perhaps as widespread as might be imagined even today, for when Lord Curzon heard of Mr. Baldwin's being selected as Prime Minister in 1924 he himself did not disdain to emulate Thackeray's example.

Yet even Lord Curzon's attitude will in all probability fail to restore the lachrymosity of the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Britain. When Charles I came down to the House of Commons to arrest five of its members in 1642, one is told that the whole house wept loud and long. It is reliably reported that when a famous eighteenth century orator addressed a crowd of miners, their faces, which were begrimed with soot at the beginning of the speech, were washed white and shining by their tears at the end. But now that bathrooms are fitted up in every new house there are, of course, alternative methods for facial cleanliness. A like decline in humidity may be noted in literary appreciation. Onions can still draw tears from the sternest eye; but once a popular English novelist would have had the same power as the vegetable. It has been estimated that if all the tears wept in nineteenth century England over Colonel Newcome had been gathered together in a dry dock, they would have sufficed to float a moderate-sized battleship. In the same way it has been suggested that if a company had been organized to preserve and exploit for posterity the waters released by the adventures of Paul Dombey in the first few years after Dickens's novel was published, all recent drought problems in Britain and the United States would have been easily solved. No contemporary author gains tributes like these. Great changes have certainly come over the ways in which literary appreciation shows itself. But perhaps that is nothing to cry about.

What—No Split Infinitives?

TRENDS in college students' political views have consumed a great deal of newspaper space during the last year or two. Letters, articles and "view-with-alarm" editorials have appeared from time to time quoting statistics to prove that too many undergraduates are displaying more or less "pinkish" tendencies if not actually "reddish" revolutionary leanings. But apparently all these apprehensions have been needless.

At Princeton the other day a member of the faculty made an announcement of so startling a character that if there had existed among the students the slightest revolutionary tendencies they certainly would have burst forth. Nothing less than a compulsory course in English for freshmen was decreed and reasons were given which many regard as striking at the heart of freshmen liberties. From now on, reads the drastic ukase, dangling participles, split infinitives and other evidences of rugged individualism common to undergraduates are to be abolished!

But in spite of the unprecedented character of this mandate there was no uprising, no midnight riding across the campus, no pealing of bells and no singing of the *Internationale*. The boys took it without a murmur. And yet how is a college student under stress of emotion going to really express . . . Oh, oh, there we go!

Under the new ruling all freshmen will be required to undergo the special English examination on entering the college. Those who flunk must settle down to an eight-weeks course before they may be admitted to their junior year. And, as a sort of five-yard penalty, no academic credit will be given for this new English course. Rumors are already going the rounds that several newly-hatched graduates from "prep" schools are asking if all this is in keeping with the New Deal and it is understood that many of them who have had their eyes on Princeton have decided to cut out outdoor life this summer and get busy on infinitives.

The Profit Motive

Book of the Day

IN SPITE of its horrendous title, Mr. George Soule's new book, THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) is far and away the best book on the contemporary economic scene. This is because Mr. Soule is a combination of rare qualities. An economist of repute, he can write with cool detachment and penetrating knowledgeability. Even Col. Leonard Ayres could not improve upon Mr. Soule's analytical talent. But Mr. Soule's work is also shot through (though not so evidently in this book) with what Meredith called the rapture of the forward view. He is a crusader for the more abundant life. In this respect he is just as ardent as Mr. Stuart Chase, but more coherent, because of his superior endowment as an economist.

An example of Mr. Soule's objectivity is his understanding of the dilemma confronting modern corporations. The New Dealers asked them to subordinate profit increases to wage increases. In general they have not carried out the request. Mr. Soule shows why. Industry is the slave of capital. Interest, rent and profits are the first charges on industry. So, in order to protect these charges, modern industry has found "its natural and easy choice," when sales and gross income have fallen off, in laying off labor and reducing output. Such conduct tends either to perpetuate depression or bring on a new one.

Should we jump, then, to Mr. Soule's conclusion that the profit system is doomed? Mr. Soule thinks that it must break down because of its inability to serve the community any longer as a serviceable instrumentality. This is his revolution—a socialized system, which, he thinks, will come through evolution, not through some overnight coup.

Mr. Soule's conclusion is surely a little too drastic. It is not what Mr. Soule himself believed two years ago in his "A Planned Society." He then thought that a planned economy could be achieved inside a system of private profits. The profit motive, it is true, may easily lead to profiteering. But excess is always a possible development out of opportunity. Last June most business men had no reserves for paying higher wages without lifting prices. Many of them were in the hands of their bankers. The bankers would not advance them the funds for such quixotic conduct. Hence there was no alternative but to put up prices, and the Administration, by more or less inviting industries to write their own codes, showed them the way to boost as well as lift them. Profits, in consequence, have shot forward.

The fault, however, is not with the profit motive as such, but with the Administration. It should have pushed through the direct loans to industry bill at the onset of the New Deal. After waiting nearly eighteen months, it has now done so. Then it should never have given industry carte blanche over prices. It now seems to be on the verge of withdrawing such a grant of power. When new fences are erected for the New Deal, it will be time enough to say whether the profit motive, which has done so much for American development, is incapable of harmonizing itself with the public interest, which demands this new concentration on distribution.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Courageous Leadership Can End War Debts Muddle

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

IN THE spring of 1915—how long ago and yet how near it seems!—a British war correspondent watched what was called "artillery preparation" for an offensive on the Flanders front. The bursting of various projectiles, and the different colors of the smoke that accompanied each explosion, reminded him of Browning's lines, "Twenty-nine distinct damnations, one sure if the other fails." So he put this line into his description of the engagement. But a conscientious military censor, who knew not Browning, thought that the number "twenty-nine" might impart useful information to the enemy. Despite the protest of the correspondent, the censor insisted on replacing "twenty-nine" by "several"—and the point of the quotation was lost.

The British note on war debts which was handed to the United States Government on June 4, reminds me, in its turn, of this incident and of Browning's lines. In Anglo-American relations, and in international affairs generally, there are at least two distinct damnations, one sure if the other fails. The disarmament security issue is one of them, and the war debts controversy is another. Of security and disarmament I should be heartily glad to be quit awhile, though they are like the poor who are ever with us. War debts had, I hoped, given us a holiday for a year or two; yet here they are again, bobbing up irrepressibly if not quite serenely.

What the President and his advisers think about them I do not know. Senators and Congressmen at Washington are reported to look upon them much in the same way as Pharaoh is understood to have viewed the earlier plagues of Egypt, and to have hardened their hearts. I, like most Englishmen, think war debts an unmitigated nuisance. They have done so much harm already that the prospect of seeing them do yet more harm is not inviting.

* * *

The other day an eminent American citizen, not quite unknown in the neighborhood of the White House, honored me for a while with his company. He wished to discuss the Anglo-American outlook and to find out the causes of the misunderstanding that seems unfortunately to prevail. So, without putting forward opinions of my own, I tried to give him an insight into the background of many British and of more European minds. In substance I said:

"The root of the present trouble lies in the decision of the United States not to uphold the peace treaty, and to leave the European powers, of which the United States had been an associate during the last eighteen months of the war, to fend for themselves. If America had not 'gone home,' in the natural though mistaken belief that she could 'stay at home,' the world would never have got into such a muddle. From the start there would have been international security against war, on President Wilson's thesis that 'in the League' there would be 'no neutrals.'

"In an atmosphere of coöperation all the real, financial war debts would have been wiped out by common consent, sacrifices in blood being treated as at least as valuable as sacrifices of money. The mania for fantastic 'reparations' would have been checked, and contributions from Germany would have been limited to the effective reparation of material havoc wrought in Belgium, France and, perhaps, Serbia.

"Still more important would have been the effect upon Germany. The Weimar Republic would have taken root and German opinion might have evolved in a democratic and peaceful direction. The objections to a union between Germany and Austria would have been weakened, and might have vanished. Unburdened by a fabulous reparations debt, Germany would not have been so sorely tempted to start propaganda against the 'war-guilt lie' as a means of getting rid of reparations; nor would the German people have developed that feeling of being persecuted which explains more fully than any other factor the rise of Hitlerism, and its demand for a new war of liberation.

"In the world that might have been, there would have been no occupation of the Ruhr, no German inflation, and no need for the Dawes plan, the Young plan or for the long series of ill-considered private loans which Germany used to reëquip herself industrially and to make her industries potential instruments of warfare. Other nations would not have felt that they, too, must possess industries, susceptible of conversion into war industries, as indispensable to their national defense.

"Tariffs and subsidies would never have reached their present levels. Economic nationalism would have been seen to pair ill with a world organized for peace. Over the whole process would have presided a world organization, guided by the United States, Great Britain, France and other freedom-loving countries whose influence none could have withstood. We should have had no Fascism in Italy or National Socialism in Germany. Russian Bolshevism itself would have been modified; and, most certainly, Japan would never have ventured to aim either at the naval mastery of the Pacific or to have adopted the methods of 1931 and 1932 in Manchuria and at Shanghai."

* * *

That is, very broadly, the line of thought which I placed before my American visitor. At the time of our talk the recent British note on war debts had not been sent if, indeed, it had even been drafted. Now it has been sent and delivered; and, on both sides of the Atlantic, we are "up against it."

To most Englishmen the common sense of war debts seems to lie in getting rid of them as soon as possible. After the Hoover moratorium, and especially after the wiping out of reparations in all but name at Lausanne two years ago, it has appeared axiomatic to British and European minds that the war-debt problem could never be got back onto the premoratorium basis. If possible, Great Britain would have been glad to avoid even the semblance of default. But every thoughtful Briton feels that there is something wrong with a position in which his country is required to pay after it has, for the sake of world recovery, forgiven its debtors in actual cash far more than the money it borrowed from the United States.

Few Britons, and, I hasten to add, fewer Frenchmen, know enough of feelings and circumstances in the United States to understand that there is an American side to almost every one of the considerations they think so weighty; or that present conditions in America make it virtually impossible for citizens and legislators in the United States to share the British and European view. They do not perceive that, if Britons and Europeans feel themselves to be substantially in the right, Americans may have reason not to feel that the United States is in the wrong. And as memories, to say nothing of tempers, are apt to be short on both sides, there are all the makings of an acrimonious wrangle.

* * *

But, when all is said and done, the root of this matter is neither financial nor economic. Since 1919 there has been a far worse bankruptcy in the world than any monetary default. There has been a bankruptcy in far-sighted and courageous leadership. In truth, it must be admitted that this bankruptcy has been worse on the British and European than on the American side; for the United States has at least produced the Kellogg pact, which Mr. Henry L. Stimson extended, in August, 1932, into something like an American peace doctrine founded on non-neutrality. Europe, and particularly Great Britain, has failed to follow the lead thus given, or even to pay America the compliment of developing these American ideas as they deserved, and deserve, to be developed.

Sometimes I wonder whether it is too late for this to be done, or whether the nations will have to muddle into—and what may afterward remain of them, muddle through—another orgy of destruction before statesmanship comes into its own. It may not yet be too late, though, by every sign and symptom, the sands of time are running desperately low.

North . . South . . East . . West

Uncle Sam Has a Good Memory

By FRANK L. PERRIN

WHEN the high-pressure salesmen and paid lobbyists of an illicit whisky ring recently sought to sell Uncle Sam a job lot of "moonshine" liquor, the intended victim had only to identify his callers and check up on their record before courteously but firmly informing them that he wasn't in the market. An incidental bonus of some $100,000,000 tendered in form of an immunizing tax, or peace offering, was declined. The President, speaking for Uncle Sam, while admitting, no doubt, that he could use the money, said he didn't care to get it by any such method as that proposed.

As a matter of fact, the makers of such products as those offered have never had any credit standing with the Federal Government. The record of their offenses against national and state authority is as long and almost as disgraceful as the record of their crimes against society. They have no standing in court. Impartial historians have written the account of many of their transgressions, these accounts being entirely uncolored except as they are black, or red, because of the plain facts disclosed. One wonders if Uncle Sam, when he quietly said, "No, thank you," to his callers, didn't remember the Whisky Insurrection organized to oppose the enforcement of the federal excise law as long ago as 1794. Three years previously the Congress had imposed a government excise tax on whisky. For years prior to that time the farmers and distillers in the eastern Pennsylvania section, among others, had made and sold, without interference or control, large quantities of such liquors. Because of the remoteness from markets of that section, the farmers found this to be an economical and profitable method of disposing of their grain crops. They resented interference by the Government, insisting that the law imposing the tax was unjust and discriminating.

It was then, while George Washington was President, that whisky nominated itself as Public Enemy No. 1. Despite the popular application of that title to modern gangsters and outlaws, I am inclined to the opinion that it is still held by the first claimant. Those who have sought it are only pretenders. Civil processes were ignored and officers who sought to collect the tax were repulsed forcibly by armed men. In 1792 President Washington, pursuant to authority vested in him by Congress, commanded the armed insurgents to disperse, and warned their sympathizers against aiding or abetting them in defying the law. Finally a force of 15,000 men, requisitioned from the militias of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland, was sent to the scene. Without the necessity of using extreme force, an agreement was finally reached and peace was declared. For many months, however, a force of 2500 men was kept in the disaffected section to protect officers who sought full compliance with the law. Two of the ringleaders were tried and convicted of treason, but were afterward pardoned.

That is the official record of whisky's defiance of federal authority down until the rise of the so-called Whisky Ring in the Administration of President Grant. This took form as a conspiracy formed by internal revenue officers and licensed distillers in St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago. Through connivance the Government lost, in less than one year, more than $1,500,000 in excise taxes. As so often is the case, disclosure and punishment followed a disagreement among those who conspired to defeat the law. Distillers who believed they could escape payment of their assessments to provide funds to bribe the revenue agents were betrayed by their co-conspirators and were compromised by voluntary disclosures. The rich rewards promised led to the corrupting of several high officials of the Grant régime. Most of those involved pleaded guilty or were convicted.

During all the years since, the culprit of Washington's time and Grant's time has continued, perhaps in less spectacular form, his career of lawlessness and corruption. His agents openly admit that the contraband liquor which they recently sought to sell with governmental approval was manufactured illegally before repeal. It is as definitely contraband as are the concoctions produced in the basements and attics of the cities or in the concealed camps of woodsmen and mountaineers. It was well known, while these disappointed profiteers were making and selling their wares in defiance of national and state laws, that they were able, all too often, to escape just punishment by bribing Uncle Sam's agents and enforcement officers. Quite naturally, with the legal restrictions lessened, they hoped to be able to bribe Uncle Sam himself. But he said, loud enough for all of them, as well as their contingent-fee lawyers to hear without effort, "No, thank you, gentlemen, I can't play this game with you."